TRADE AND INDUSTRY

20 July 1972 Volume 8 No 3 10p

The British Overseas Trade Board's first six months

Programme of Soviet Exhibitions: 1973-75

Loughborough man wins small firms research competition

UK foreign trade: May unit value and volume numbers

Supplement: Programme of trade promotions 1972-74

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The indexes to Volume 3, April-June 1971 and Volume 4, July-September 1971 will be distributed with *Trade and Industry* on July 27 1972. The indexes to Volume 5, October-December 1971 and Volume 6, January-March 1972 will be distributed shortly afterwards. The inconvenience caused by the delay in publishing these indexes is regretted. It is expected that when the index to Volume 7, April-June 1972 has been published, future indexes will once more appear regularly within a few weeks of the commencement of each new volume. Readers are asked to note that the indexes will be separate from the issues with which they are distributed, and not stapled in as previously.

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The British Overseas Trade Board reports on its first six months

At a reception and Press conference held in London on June 13, the British Overseas Trade Board, which was formed on January 1 this year, presented two main reports to its guests. An initial report examined Government support for commercial effort in overseas trading and outlined the Board's future strategy. The report of a Task Force set up by the Board to review Government export promotion objectives and the support given by other countries to their exporters was also published. In addition, a new edition of the Export Handbook of services for British firms trading abroad was presented—the first time this handbook has appeared with the imprint of the British Overseas Trade Board.

The initial Report

'THE health of Britain's economy depends as much today as ever it did on the ability and willingness of United Kingdom firms to trade overseas,' Lord Thorneycroft says in the Chairman's foreword to the report. 'Trade in world markets is an increasingly competitive business and even with the opening up of the huge European market in prospect United Kingdom firms will find the going tough although the rewards for those who persevere will be substantial. In this situation the British Overseas Trade Board faces the challenging task of assisting firms to maximise their own and the United Kingdom's gains from international trade.'

The report—the first issued since the Board was set up on January 1, 1972—sets out to examine the extent and manner of Government support for commercial effort in overseas trading and outlines the future operation of the Board.

Objectives

The Board sees its own work falling into three broad areas. First, it has responsibility for the direction and administration of the existing services to exporters provided by the Department of Trade and Industry. Second, it can and should act as a bridge between Government and industry in the consideration and resolution of specific overseas problems. Third, it should discuss and work out with industry the long-term strategic approach to overseas trade expansion—including the establishment of priorities for products and markets and the deployment of the Government's resources in support of trade promotion.

Resources

In examining the resources of export support, both Government and non-Government, the initial report draws substantially from the study and subsequent report of the Task Force, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. V. K. Burton. The Task Force was set up at the first meeting of the Board in January 1972.

Strategy

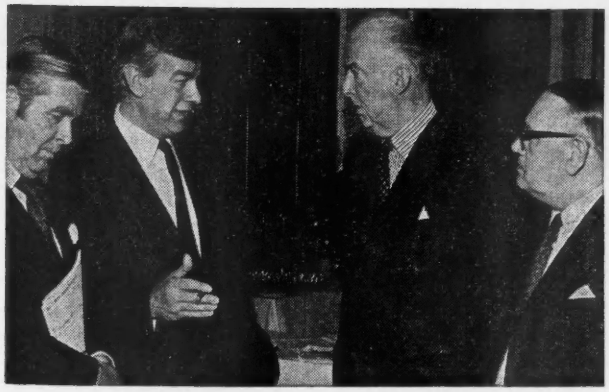
On the need for a clear cut 'strategy for exports', the British Overseas Trade Board notes that the two most striking features about the future development of our overseas trading pattern include our prospective entry into the European Economic Community and competition from Japan. But our other long-standing trading links and major markets demand their own particular consideration. It is consequently misleading to think of our market priorities as clear cut, but it is believed that our export strategy should respond effectively and selectively to overseas trading situations which are constantly changing as to demand and products available.

The Board also realised that it would be asked to take up, on behalf of industry, particular problems that might represent the difference between clinching important export deals or not. The Board would like firms to feel that they could approach the Board for assistance in this kind of case where the Board might be able to help through its direct contacts with the Government.

Implementation

During the remainder of 1972 and 1973 the Department of Trade and Industry will support British participation in about 500 trade fairs, shopping weeks and store promotions in some 45 countries abroad. In addition it expects to sponsor about

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, answering questions at the Press conference. He is flanked by other Board members, (l to r) Mr. B. F. W. Scott, Mr. J. A. Lewando, Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Mr. J. R. A. Bottomley and Mr. D. J. Ezra.



The chairman of the Task Force, Mr. G. V. K. Burton, (second from left) talks with Lord Thorneycroft at the reception. With them are (left) Mr. B. F. W. Scott and Mr. Arthur Savage.

90 inward missions from about 30 countries and 170 outward missions in some 50 countries.

Over Western Europe as a whole a vigorous programme of export promotion is required. The problem is to devise a style suitable to the situation which, following our entry into the European Economic Community, will develop in the course of the 1970s. The aim will be to encourage 'trading in' rather than 'exporting to' the enlarged Community, and the British Overseas Trade Board has set up a Europe Trade Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Derek Ezra.

It is intended to review the whole strategy of export promotion to Western Europe. As a first step Posts in Western Europe are to be asked to review all possible means of increasing trade and the strategy for the next five years. This will be discussed at a conference towards the end of 1972, of businessmen and heads of commercial departments from Posts in Western Europe.

The subject of education and training has also been included in the report. The Board feels that more could be done to equip businessmen to operate more successfully for their firms overseas, particularly by means of language training, advice about finance and trade facilitation. It is the Board's intention to seek the co-operation of the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Employment in pursuing their recommendations for further action.

The Board aims to explore with the nationalised industries the possibility of adopting standards and specifications which are acceptable internationally, so as to increase the capability of United Kingdom suppliers to trade overseas. In some areas this is already developing, but the Board would like to see it extended still further.

Communications

The British Overseas Trade Board considers that none of its tactical objectives can be reached without the effective linking and interpreting of Government to industry and vice versa. It is clear that there are gaps in this communication. Larger firms often feel isolated from the Government in their export planning. Many smaller firms just do not know what services are available. The Board intend to mount a vigorous campaign to make industry more fully aware of the help that can be given them and will look to Chambers of Commerce, trade associations and banks as well as other advisory bodies to assist in this work.

As Lord Thorneycroft points out in the report, the Board is not concerned with doing jobs which other people can do as well or better. Its task is to consider where it is necessary for a better understanding to be reached between industry and Government and to provide services that industry finds it difficult to provide for itself.

The Task Force's Report

A 'Task Force' under the chairmanship of Mr. G. V. K. Burton —deputy chairman and chief executive of Fisons Ltd.—was appointed at the first meeting of the British Export Board (as it was then called). Its terms of reference were:

'In consultation with industry and commerce—

(i) To examine the objectives of Government in relation to the promotion of exports (bearing in mind the constraints on those objectives imposed by the Government's other policies and by industry itself);

(ii) To examine the resources of Government and other independent bodies such as Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce at present being deployed in this field;

(iii) To examine and compare the assistance afforded to our foreign competitors; and

(iv) To make recommendations to the Board arising out of the examinations at (i) and (ii) and (iii) above.'

Between March and May 1972 an inquiry was launched to obtain the views of business. A cross-section of 70 exporting companies of various sizes covering both visible and invisible exports, were interviewed and views were also sought from the Confederation of British Industry, a number of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations as well as British diplomatic posts overseas.

The terms of reference of the Task Force formed the basis of the matters discussed throughout the inquiry.

Objectives of Government

The Government's strategic objective was defined as contributing towards maximising the United Kingdom's gains from international trade, and the operational objectives as (*a*) to encourage and assist United Kingdom companies to assess and exploit their export opportunities more effectively; and (*b*) to increase and sustain effective overseas demand for United Kingdom goods and services. This was considered an adequate statement of the objectives of Government in general and the Task Force team found much agreement in their discussions with business on the primary importance of areas of Government policy.

Resources of Government

The total amount spent by the British Government on export promotion in 1971-2 was about £28 million, which covered the direct costs of the services provided and staff costs of this work both at home and overseas. The main day-to-day contact was between the exporting community and the Department of Trade and Industry's visiting officers, including the regional offices, and the officers of the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Generally these services were well regarded by industry and commerce but there were criticisms. A good impression was formed of the overseas diplomatic posts whose efforts were considered valuable—though it was found that the quality varied from post to post.

Resources of trade associations and chambers of commerce

The Report of the Devlin Commission set up by the CBI and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to examine and make recommendations on the present state of industrial and commercial representation is awaited with interest although it was recognised that the Task Force's concern with export promotion would form only a part of the

(continued on next page)

overall ground being covered by the Devlin Commission. In the meantime, the Task Force inquiry suggested that only the major Chambers and a few associations made any significant contribution to export promotions and there was a potential in this area which could be much more fully exploited.

Assistance afforded to foreign competitors

The export promotion services of 10 of Britain's important competitor countries were examined. None appeared to have arrangements as comprehensive as the United Kingdom's and little was found that was capable of adoption here. Two French schemes did attract interest. The first was 'assurance prospection', a system of promotional insurance designed to offer exporters a partial guarantee against obtaining a less than adequate return from expenditure on agreed overseas marketing initiatives. The second was a cost escalation insurance available to capital goods exporters.

Some main recommendations

Among its main recommendations, the Task Force advised:

Communication. Knowledge of the existing export promotion services among potential users should be increased and the resources of banks, Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations should be enlisted for this purpose. The regional export organisation of the DTI should be strengthened so as to establish and maintain closer contacts at appropriate levels with exporters in the regions. Consideration should be given to the best means of securing earlier and franker sharing of thoughts and intentions in the field of exports between industry and the Government.

Selectivity. The Board should endorse the principle of selectivity in seeking to concentrate resources on those firms, areas, products and services which are likely to show the best results in terms of the objectives over a reasonable period of time.

Planning and monitoring. It was felt that there was scope for more detailed and systematic planning in the formulation and carrying out of the Government's export promotion programme and for the use in this work of techniques employed in industry. Pilot schemes should be worked out for co-ordinated plans to promote the export of a small number of new products of advanced and medium technology expected to become large export lines in the next five to 10 years.

Commercial Intelligence Service. Consideration should be given to expanding the information service on business opportunities provided by posts overseas. More important diplomatic posts should be provided with officers with a technical and industrial background. Development of the European Components Service type of operation should be considered and the work of the Technical Help to Exporters service should be expanded. More Government resources should be devoted to research.

Missions, travel and fairs. Although no overall change was called for in the present arrangements for missions and business travel, consideration should be given to increasing the flexibility of the operation. Joint venture participation in overseas fairs was considered a most successful operation but consideration should be given to tapering off financial support once a company was established in a particular market or fair. More money should be devoted to arranging overseas technical symposia and seminars.

Other matters. The COI's services in promoting a good image of Britain as a favourable background against which industry can promote its own particular goods should be considered further with a view to more effective integration in export promotion. The Board should use its influence to speed up the work of international harmonisation of standards, and the important work being undertaken by the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board should continue to be supported actively. The possibilities of charging for individual Government services should be considered on their merits.

The new Export Handbook

A REVISED and up-dated edition of the *Export Handbook—Services for British Exporters* was issued last Thursday.

This latest edition, the first issued over the imprint of the British Overseas Trade Board, is the fifth since the *Handbook* was first published by the Board of Trade in January 1967. Since then, well over 250,000 free copies have been distributed to industrial and commercial organisations and trade associations throughout the country. The *Handbook*, designed as a work of quick reference, is now recognised as a standard and vital tool for all business people in Britain connected in any way with overseas trading.

The *Handbook* is a guide not only to the services available through Government branches directed or guided by the British Overseas Trade Board, but also to the services available from trade associations, Chambers of Commerce and other non-official organisations with which the Board collaborates in the export promotion field.

The organisation and working of the British Overseas Trade Board, the DTI and its regional offices are fully described. Detailed information is given on the range of services available through the DTI's Export Services Division, including the computerised Export Intelligence Service; help with overseas business visits; finding an agent; commercial standing of overseas traders; co-ordinating overseas projects; export marketing research; and United Kingdom export and import statistics. A chapter devoted to trade promotions overseas explains the facilities available to British exhibitors at trade fairs and exhibitions abroad under the Joint Venture Scheme and goes on to describe the arrangements made for British trade drives, shopping weeks, store promotions and outward trade missions. The *Handbook* also features sections dealing with United Kingdom duty and tax relief, export regulations and formalities, insurance, finance and the operation of the Government's overseas information services through the Central Office of Information and HM Diplomatic Service. In this latest edition, the chapter on tariff advantages overseas has been revised to incorporate an important section dealing with the effects of British membership of the enlarged European Economic Community.

The *Handbook* lists addresses and telephone numbers of Government offices, trade associations, leading overseas buying houses, Chambers of Commerce, export advisory bodies and various non-Government trade organisations both British and foreign, in the United Kingdom and abroad, who are able to help British exporters.

Free copies of the *Handbook* are available from any DTI regional office or from the Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 2580).

Programme of Soviet exhibitions: 1973-75

THE latest list, from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, of future Soviet exhibitions is reproduced below. It differs in some respects from previous lists and should be regarded as still subject to alteration, particularly as regards the more distant events.

Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry is willing to consider supporting group displays at these exhibitions. The Soviet authorities have now adopted a 'selective' approach for the major international events as well as for the small specialised events (sometimes known as 'salons'). They require, and examine, copies of all relevant trade literature from any firm wishing to exhibit and then pass judgement on the suitability or otherwise of the products concerned vis-a-vis current Soviet requirements. The procedure prevents a firm from wasting time and money in exhibiting products which are judged by the Soviet authorities to be commercially unsuitable. But the process takes time, and an early approach through trade associations is advised.

In certain cases the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry writes direct to firms inviting them to participate. Firms receiving such invitations are advised to contact their trade association, with a view to a possible joint venture. In cases where a joint venture proves impracticable but the response is satisfactory the DTI will consider organising a British Pavilion.

For further information contact, Mr. D. J. Santry (01-248 5757, ext. 7184) or Mr. R. M. Dale (ext. 7246) at the DTI. In the case of the fourth event on the list, Avtoservis, a joint venture is already under consideration and firms should contact the SMMT (Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders) telephone 01-235 6611.

1973 Exhibitions

	1973 Date	Place	Type
Processes and equipment for microbiological products and modern equipment for the manufacture of biological preparations, 'MICROBIOPROM 73'.	February 15-25	Moscow	S
Technological control and measuring equipment for production and control of integral diagrams 'ELECTRONMASH 73'.	April 4-15	Moscow	S
Modern equipment for repair and services organisations (beauty salons, tailors, repair shops for household electric appliances, etc.)	May 17-27	Kiev	S
Organisation of technical service and repair of cars and equipment for these purposes 'AVTOSERVIS 73'	May 23-June 6	Moscow	I
Equipment, instruments and means of automation for pulp and paper industry	June 14-24	Leningrad	S
Equipment and systems for automated design work and management in the construction industry	June 14-24	Moscow	S
Equipment for the meat and dairy industry	July 17-22	Moscow	S
Modern equipment for rolling, finishing and coating of hot rolled and cold rolled steel sheets (in technological diagrams and models)	July 26-August 5	Moscow	S
International Congress on Obstetrics and Gynaecology	August 10-21	Moscow	S
Machinery, equipment and instruments for the timber and woodworking industry. 'LESDREVMASH 73'	September 5-19	Moscow	I
International exhibition on technology, materials and equipment for foundry production 'INTERLITMASH 73'	September 7-21	Moscow	I
Equipment for the production of wines and fruit drinks, instruments and equipment for purification of sugar juices and conveyor-washing waters, machinery for the industrial production of pectin, vegetable juices and tomato concentrates, canning equipment	October 4-14	Kishinev	S
Visual aids and educational equipment		Moscow	S

Key: S = Specialised exhibition I = International exhibition

Major Soviet Exhibitions 1974 and 1975

Sysyemotekhnika	1974	Moscow
Modern Computer equipment	1974	Moscow
Public health, medical equipment and drugs	May-June 1974	Moscow
Chemistry (repeat of major event held in 1965 and 1970)	August-September 1974	Moscow
Communication systems and equipment	May-June 1975	Moscow
Catching and processing of fish and sea products (repeat of major event held in 1968)	July-August 1975	Leningrad
Mechanisation of designing, technical and office work (repeat of major event held in 1966)	Autumn 1975	Moscow
*Road building and construction equipment (repeat of first-ever Soviet international exhibition, held in 1964)	August-October 1975	Moscow

*This is planned for the opening of the proposed new Soviet exhibition grounds at Krasnopresnenskaya, Moscow.

Record bookings for IMBEX '73

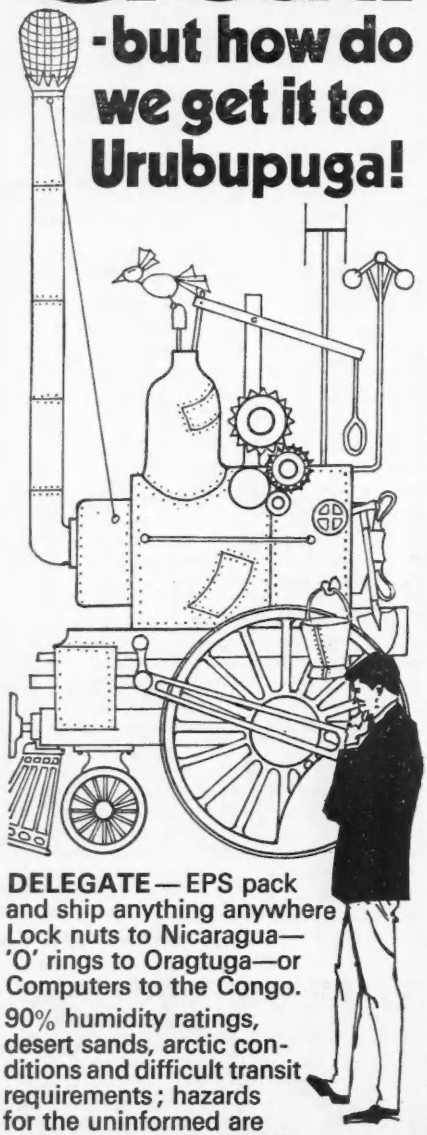
IMBEX '73—the International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition—is to be held at Earls Court, London from Monday, March 5 to Friday, March 9, 1973 (not Thursday, March 8 as previously announced).

Space applications to date—only a few weeks since the launching—have reached a record level. Arising from this the organisers confidently anticipate that the final number of exhibitors and the area occupied will be limited only by the availability of hall space.

Overseas participation, always a strong feature of the exhibition, continues at an ever-increasing level with international representation by exhibitors from Australia, Cyprus, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Korea, South Africa, Sweden and Yugoslavia. EEC involvement is reflected in Group participation by exhibitors from Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

Last year Miss Penny Butler, Miss London Stores, went to the United States as part of her prize and took part in the British Week, San Francisco. This year, it is the turn of her counterpart, Miss San Francisco Stores, to come to England. The winner, Sydney Schumaker, from Magnins, is seen in London window-shopping.

Great! -but how do we get it to Urubupuga!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo. 90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

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BRISTOL Nailsea 4046
YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

EXPORT ORDERS

Polish shipyards select British systems

ZIPO, the data processing service to the United Polish Shipyards, has ordered seven Key-Edit data preparation systems worth over £500,000 from International Computers Ltd. This is the largest order given to ICL for Key-Edit Systems to date.

The systems will be used to prepare input data for the ICL System 4-50 computer installed in the ZIPO Computer Centre at Gdansk-Oliva.

The 4-50 and an ICL 4-70—together worth £1.3 million—were ordered in 1970. The 4-50 was installed in June 1971, and has been used initially for program development. The System 4-70 is to be delivered later this year after which the 4-50 will be used mainly for input-output and data communications. The 4-70 will concentrate on major data processing applications such as ship design and production, including management systems.

The Centre will service the four main shipyards in the United Polish Shipyards organisation, the largest being the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk where there are normally about 35 ships in various stages of construction at any one time.

The other yards, the North Shipyard in Gdansk, the Gdynia (16 miles from the Computer Centre), and the Szczecin Shipyard about 200 miles away, will also use the centre to process data for hull design, structural analysis, service pipe routing, analysis of space frames, propellor design, process control tapes, stock control, PERT, and production control.

£350,000 nav-aids for Bangladesh

Stone-Platt Crawley Ltd. (Electrical Division, Stone-Platt Industries Ltd.) has received a £350,000 order from Bangladesh for river navigation lights, principally to replace those destroyed during the disastrous cyclone of 1970.

Export success at Fluid Power Exhibition

Export contracts for hydraulic motors, totalling £17,500 were booked by the Ruston Hydraulic Motor Division of Dorman Diesels Ltd., a member of GEC Diescls Ltd., in the opening hours of the recent Fluid Power International Exhibition at Earls Court.

British fans for Naples motorway

Through their Italian subsidiary, Woods of Colchester, a member of the GEC group, will supply 92 high-efficiency low-power aerofoil fan and silencer units for the ventilation of the tunnel sections of a new urban motorway in Naples, Italy.

£2¼ million Colombian coke oven contract

A contract was signed in London recently between Colombia's steel company Acerias Paz del Rio SA and process plant contractors Woodall-Duckham of Crawley, Sussex for the design, supply, construction supervision and commissioning of a battery of 57 coke ovens to be erected at Belencito.

The contract is valued at over £2¼ million, and was won in the face of worldwide competition. The installation will be at the existing steelworks, and when complete the battery will process 1,415 tonnes of coal per day to make blast furnace coke.

Finance for the project was arranged in conjunction with Merchant Bankers J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Ltd.

First Centaur dump trucks for Africa

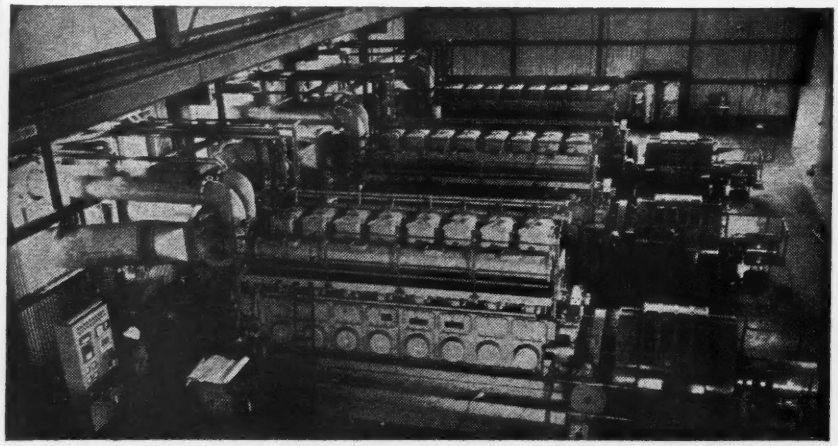
Six Aveling-Barford Centaur 28 tons payload dump trucks, the first for the African continent, are being supplied to the Chilanga Cement Co., Lusaka, Zambia. The order was won by Aveling-Barford Zambia Ltd.

Powered by Cummins NT 310 six-cylinder turbo-charged diesel engines, the dump trucks are being supplied with mechanical transmissions, giving eight forward and two reverse speeds.

Australian company decides on ICL System 4-72

Tubemakers of Australia Ltd., one of the first Australian users of computers, has placed an order with ICL for a large System 4-72 computer configuration and associated terminal equipment.

Tubemakers is the largest manufacturer of tube, fittings and related products in Australia with a present annual turnover in excess of £75 million.



Commissioning of this £½ million diesel generating station is now being completed at Robe River Mine Site, Western Australia. The 7.2 MW station is equipped by two UK Hawker Siddeley companies: Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., Stockport, suppled three 3,114 bhp 500 rev/min Mirrlees K8 Major diesels; and Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Loughborough, built the ac generators and thyristor-controlled automatic voltage regulators.

Hong Kong tunnel completed ahead of schedule

Princess Alexandra will open the new Hong Kong cross-harbour tunnel in October,

To allow opening to traffic this month the tunnel has been substantially completed two months ahead of schedule.

The opening to traffic of the mile-long immersed-tube tunnel across the harbour will be the culmination of a great feat of British engineering and a landmark in the life of Hong Kong. The population has risen to four million and, on average, one person in every six makes a daily crossing of the harbour by ferry. With twin tubes accommodating two lanes of traffic in each direction it is estimated that some 35,000 vehicles per day will pass through the tunnel when first opened, and that this figure will be doubled within 10 years.

The Hong Kong Cross-Harbour Tunnel will be the longest immersed-tube tunnel in the world outside the United States and the only tunnel in the world owned and toll-operated by private enterprise.

In 1959 British consulting engineers were appointed by a group of Hong Kong businessmen to carry out a feasibility study of the harbour crossing. In 1966 this group was succeeded by the Hong Kong Cross-Harbour Tunnel Co. Ltd., financed by British capital raised locally and in the United Kingdom. Construction began in September 1969 after the award of a £19 million contract to a consortium headed by British contractors, Costain International Ltd. A £3 million sub-contract was subsequently awarded to Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Ltd. for the fabrication on site of the twin 34 ft. diameter tubes from material supplied by the British Steel Corporation. Over 80 per cent of the electrical and mechanical sub-contract, for which Philips were responsible, was awarded to British companies.

Owners: The Hong Kong Cross-Harbour Tunnel Co. Ltd.

Consulting Engineers: Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners in association with Freeman Fox & Partners.

Main Contractors: A consortium headed by Costain International Ltd.

Sub-Contractors: Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Ltd.—steel tube units. NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken—electrical and mechanical services.

£1.25 million tankage export contract

Whessoe Ltd. recently secured from Qatar Petroleum Co. Ltd. (QPC) an order valued in the region of £1.25 million for the design, fabrication and erection of four LPG storage units and two floating roof oil storage tanks. SIPM (The Hague) are acting as technical advisors to QPC for this contract.

The units are to be built at QPC's Umm Said installation near Doha, Arabian Gulf and construction teams will be recruited locally and in the United Kingdom.

The LPG storage units are each of dome roof construction and the steel shells will be insulated with rigid polyurethane held in position by an external retaining shield of galvanised steel; the base of each tank will be insulated utilizing foam glass blocks installed between the base and the tank foundations. On completion these units will provide a total storage of 83,000m³ of propane stored at —45°C and 50,000m³ of butane stored at —10°C.

The floating roof storage tanks will provide a total storage for 94,000m³ of gasolene.

Fabricated materials are scheduled to leave Whessoe's Darlington Works during the coming weeks and completion of the contract is envisaged during the summer of 1973.

Hot problem solved in Kuwait

Filon glass-reinforced polyester sheeting produced by BIP Reinforced Products (Turner & Newall Ltd.) of Sutton Coldfield, solved a hot problem for the management of the Hilton Hotel, Kuwait. They used it for a canopy to front the 'cabanas' around the edge of the hotel swimming pool.

Originally the pool-side was turfed, but in the hot summer sun when the temperature rises to well over 100°F, the grass withered, and soil was carried into the pool. The sides were then tiled but without protection from the sun became much too hot for bare feet.

Two hundred and ninety-seven sq. m. (3,200 sq. ft.) of Filon 'Stripes' was used for awnings which enable guests to walk around the pool in comfort. 'Cyprus Green' sheet was used to match the existing colour scheme of hotel and pool surround.

Heat-resistant glassware in demand

Two high-volume orders from Eastern Europe for 'Pyrex' heat-resistant glassware have been announced by the Consumer Division of James A. Jobling & Co. Ltd., Sunderland.

Konsumex, the State trading organisation in Hungary, has signed a contract worth about £52,000 for casseroles, tableware, baby sets and feeding bottles.

This is the largest single 'shopping list' to be received from Konsumex and Jobling confidently expects to obtain further business from Hungary later this year.

Customers in Yugoslavia, one of the largest established markets in Eastern Europe for 'Pyrex' brand products, have ordered a further £30,000 worth of casseroles, table-ware and beverage sets.

Jumbo-size boilers for New Zealand

Edwin Danks Ltd. of Oldbury, boiler makers, recently called in EPS (Hickman Packing) Ltd. of Dudley Wood to protect and pack two jumbo-sized boilers worth approximately £80,000 for shipment to the new Plymouth Power Station in New Zealand.

The boilers, which have a working pressure of 250 psi producing 20,000 lbs per hour of steam, are being packed on-site in specially designed cases which as well as having 'trap doors' built into the roof to give access to lifting points incorporated in the boilers, are also constructed to an absolute minimum overall height and width for ease of transportation to the docks.

Powered roof supports for America

Three more orders have been won by Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd., for powered roof supports, from the American mining industry.

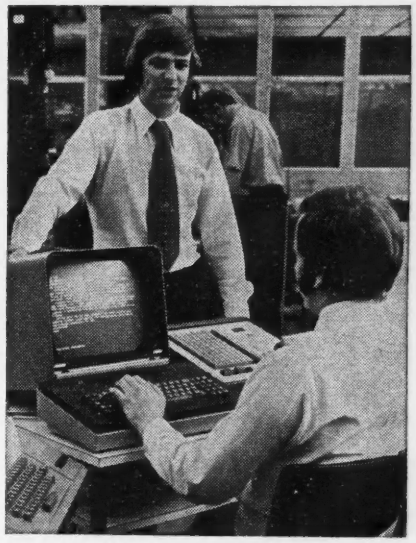
Amounting to $2 million, these orders bring the total value of export contracts obtained in the United States since February 1972 to $5.5 million for the Wigan based Mining Machinery Division of Dobson Park Industries Ltd.

The three orders have been placed by the Eastern Associated Coal Co. and the Valley Camp Coal Co., of West Virginia, and Allied Chemical-Trona Division of Wyoming.

Pocket paging system for Norway's 'Whitehall'

Multitone Electric Co. Ltd., the pocket-paging specialists, recently received a contract to supply a system to the Government Departments in Oslo—the Norwegian equivalent of Whitehall.

The system is based upon the Multitone EA8 encoder having an ultimate capacity of 538 receivers.



A glimpse of the way editors will in future direct the flow of news in their departments is given in this picture of a computer system now under development at Honeywell's engineering centre at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, for the West German state press agency, BPA. News agency reports as they come in are displayed on the TV-type screen. Using the keyboard in front of the screen, the editor can amend the text and despatch the edited version, using the second keyboard, over telephone lines to other terminals that can be sited anywhere. BPA will use the system to relay news reports from its central news bureau in Bonn to 37 remote teleprinters installed in various government offices, including the office of the Chancellor.

Outlines for Thailand

A working knowledge of the Thai language is not something usually needed by a furniture manufacturer. It did, however, prove useful during recent negotiations between Bangkok's leading furniture store and Myers Brothers (Furniture) Ltd. of Leeds—Myers carried out all their correspondence in Thai.

Said Mr. Peter Myers, managing director, 'It was a stroke of luck. Mrs. Michael Ross of S. Ross and Company Ltd., one of our suppliers, is Thai and was able to translate correspondence in double quick time. I regard it as a matter of courtesy to correspond with a customer in his own language but Thai is something not many translation agencies can easily handle.'

The order, for 12 swivel chairs and footstools from Myers' Outline range, was placed by Central Department Stores of Bangkok. The chairs—Elliott, Alexander and Arthur—are being supplied upholstered in red, olive, black and natural Lancina.

£¾ million contracts for numerical controls

Indications of a brighter prospect for the machine tool industry are provided by the recent upturn in business for Plessey Numerical Controls Ltd. of Poole. In the last month, the company has received orders amounting to nearly £¾ million from leading United Kingdom and Continental machine tool manufacturers and users.

The company's strong participation in the Machine Tool International exhibition, held recently at Olympia, proved particularly successful, and the first major orders were placed on the stand for the new numerical contol systems, including the Redline 11 low-cost positioning system, and the Greenline 46 lathe control, both major products in the 1973-4 Plessey Numerical Controls range.

Biggest ever ripple tray

Hydronyl Ltd., the Stoke-on-Trent chemical plant engineers, recently made what is thought to be the largest ripple tray ever produced, for the petrochemical industry in Europe.

This dual flow type tray, which has been supplied for the ethylene plant (which is part of the Olefins producing complex), being built for Shell Nederland Chemie at Moerdijk, Holland, is to the design of Stone & Webster in London, who have designed and engineered the complete system.

The tray, part of a large order for ripple trays for this complex, was fabricated in the recently extended Hydronyl works at Stoke-on-Trent, and was the largest ripple tray ever built by the company. The tray is the first of several for the primary fractionation tower and measures 10,516 mm. (34 ft. 6 in.) diameter, and is the biggest in an order which is valued in excess of £100,000.

Wide area control scheme

Plessey Traffic of Poole is to supply a wide area traffic control scheme, valued at £600,000 (R 1.2 million), for the city of Durban, South Africa, of which approximately half will be South African content. The contract has been awarded to Plessey South Africa in conjunction with Plessey Traffic in the United Kingdom, and the scheme will control the traffic flow throughout the centre of the city, enabling considerable reductions in journey times and accident rates.

The contract gained by Plessey is particularly significant, since it was obtained in the face of severe competition from major suppliers throughout the world. A factor in the placing of the contract was that Plessey South Africa Ltd. over the last 20 years has been directly involved in extensive traffic control systems in the major cities of South Africa, including Johannesburg, Germiston, East London and Port Elizabeth.

Indian sulphuric acid plant contract

Simon-Carves India Ltd. has obtained a contract from Hindustan Steel Ltd. to build a sulphuric acid plant at Bhilai Steel, Madhya Pradesh, India, to a value in excess of £400,000.

The plant will have a daily rated capacity of 55 tonnes and will be based on solid sulphur.

This is a turnkey contract involving responsibility for design, supply, civil work, erection and commissioning including procurement and delivery of imported components to site. The completion target is September 1974.

Big export sale of calculators

A total of nearly 1,000 ANITA electronic calculators has been exported over the last 18 months by Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., of Uxbridge, to a single overseas customer, through Additions und Rechenmaschinen AG of Zurich. The orders, for LSI display calculators, were from one of the largest banks in Switzerland.

The ANITAs for Switzerland are manufactured at the Portsmouth, Hants, factory of Sumlock Anita Electronics Ltd.

Singapore electricity 'boost'

In a contract which reflects the current rapid growth in Singapore's use of electricity, particularly in rural areas, Brentford Electric of Crawley, Sussex (a member of the GHP Group), is to supply 15 100 kVA line regulating transformers to the Singapore Public Utilities Board.

All the Brentford Electric units, for the Electricity Department of the Public Utilities Board, are of the pole mounted variety and are required to boost incoming voltages from the 300-400 volts range to an output of 415 volts + or − 1½ per cent. This is the first time the company has sold this type of electric power control equipment to Singapore.

British company to build radiosterilisation plant in India

A £120,000 contract for the design and construction of what is believed to be India's first gamma irradiation sterilisation plant has been awarded to the Reading-based firm H. S. Marsh Nuclear Energy Ltd. by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

The irradiation plant is to be built at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC—India's Harwell) in the Bombay suburb of Trombay, under the technical supervision of the IAEA as executing agent for the United Nations Development Programme, which is financing a significant share of the cost.

The plant will be used to demonstrate the feasibility under Indian conditions of bulk sterilisation of disposable medical products—such as surgical dressings, syringes, needles, scalpel blades, surgeon's rubber gloves and catheters.

Equipment and materials for Bulgarian and Polish chemical plants

Selas Nederland Ltd. has been awarded a multi-million pound contract by Technocomplect of Bulgaria for delivery of equipment and materials for the hot section of an ethylene plant to be built in Bourgas. The contract is based on United Kingdom finance. Other parts of the complex have been awarded to Technip's Italian subsidiary Technipetrol.

Selas Nederland Ltd. has also been awarded a contract for two large heaters by Polimex of Poland for the ammonia plant in Kedzierzyn. The heaters are to be delivered under the bulk credit facility between National Westminster Bank and Bank Handlowy Warszawie.

UK exports of lamps and lighting equipment

The Lighting Industry Federation has announced that United Kingdom exports of lamps and lighting equipment for the first quarter of 1972 as notified by HM Customs and Excise totalled £4.9 million, an increase of 9 per cent over 1971. Total lamp exports at £2.5 million were 9.8 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1971. Of this total, filament lamps at £692,000 were 12.7 per cent higher, mercury and sodium lamps at £208,000 were 37.3 per cent higher, whereas tubular fluorescent lamps gained only marginally at £910,926 an improvement of 1.1 per cent.

Total exports of lighting fittings were 8.3 per cent higher than those of 1971 at £2.4 million. Domestic lighting equipment continued to show the biggest improvement with an increase of 66.9 per cent to £426,000. Lighting fittings for tubular fluorescent lamps also showed a substantial increase rising to £504,000 an increase of 30.1 per cent.

Keenly contested South African contract

In the face of keen international competition Curtis Systems Ltd., London, has been awarded a three year contract by the South African Railways & Harbours Board for the supply of Curtis S-7, an emulsifiable metal cutting fluid, for use in the railways and harbour workshops throughout the Republic.

The contract covers the supply of Curtis S-7 for use in extreme pressure metal cutting operations and including the replacement of neat cutting oils in various heavy duty operations.

On the announcement of the award, Mr. Robert Scott, the managing director of Curtis Systems and Mr. Gordon Beach, marketing manager, undertook a tour of all the major railway and harbour workshops to inaugurate the servicing arrangements.

RB 211 deliveries pass the 50 mark

Deliveries of production Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines for airline service has passed the 50 mark. The 50th, 51st and 52nd of these engines were accepted by Lockheed representatives at Derby. Export deliveries of RB 211s since February have been worth over £21 million.

The RB 211 is in quantity production and total export deliveries this year will be worth more than £60 million. Exports of RB 211s by the end of 1974 will total about £250 million—excluding the value of engine spares exported.

The 50th, 51st and 52nd Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines for airline service were recently accepted by Lockheed at Derby. This photo shows Mr. P. E. Scarfe, manufacturing director of the Rolls-Royce Derby Engine Division (third from left) handing the log book for the 50th engine to Mr. John Grimm, Lockheed's quality assurance engineer supervisor based at Derby (left). Second and fourth from left respectively are Mr. R. W. Clement, manager of the Rolls-Royce Derby assembly, overhaul and test work centre, and Mr. E. Cuthbertson, chief test engineer production, Rolls-Royce Derby, with a number of the personnel who work on the RB 211 engine.

The three engines accepted by Lockheed will be installed in a TriStar to be delivered to Eastern Air Lines. Passenger services with the TriStar were started by Eastern in April. A total of 22 TriStars will be delivered this year—13 to Eastern, six to TWA, two to Haas-Turner and one to Air Canada.

Second Hawker Siddeley 748 for Thailand Royal Flight

The Royal Thai Air Force has ordered a second Hawker Siddeley 748 to be operated by the King's Flight.

The aircraft will have a VIP interior layout with the cabin divided into four sections. The forward section will include baggage area and galley and seats for cabin attendants. Behind this area will be a specially-fitted cabin for 16 passengers. The rear section of the aircraft accommodates the Royal lounge.

Delivery will take place within six months. The aircraft will fly to Bangkok, where the first HS 748 of the King's Flight has been in service since December 1964.

This latest order is the fourth repeat order for HS 748 aircraft for Thailand, where nine HS 748s are now in service with Thai Airways. A total of 11 HS 748s have now been ordered by Thailand.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

United Kingdom representations to the United States on the DISC Export Promotion Scheme

REPLYING on July 11 to a question in Parliament on recent representations to the United States Government on the tax deferral scheme for exports operated through the Domestic International Sales Corporations, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in a written Parliamentary answer said: 'An aide-memoire was delivered to the United States authorities on July 3. Following is the text.'

Aide-memoire

HER Majesty's Government refer to their aide-memoire dated October 18, 1971, which drew attention to the legislative proposals then under consideration, which made provision for United States manufacturers to set up Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCs) to manage their export business and for these corporations to obtain deferment of their tax obligations.

Since the enactment of these proposals a large number of DISCs have been established, and Her Majesty's Government have become increasingly concerned about the potentially damaging effects of the DISC legislation on international trade. Estimates published by the United States Government and by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation on the sum of tax relief on export trade earnings, which will be enjoyed by United States exporters under this legislation, and statements made by the United States Government on their expected effects on export trade from the United States, indicate that the scheme can be expected to have a serious effect on the position of United Kingdom and other traders in competition with exporters from the United States.

It is the view of Her Majesty's Government that the indefinite deferment of direct taxes under the DISC scheme enables export prices to be reduced below the comparable price in the United States domestic market. The DISC legislation is, therefore, clearly contrary to the obligations under the declaration giving effect to the provisions of Article XVI (4) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Her Majesty's Government maintain that a measure of this kind involving a direct remission of tax is likely to cause serious disturbance in the pattern of international trade and, by provoking the widespread adoption of similar measures, could lead to a damaging and costly competitive struggle between trading countries which would be in the interests of none.

In view of the above consideration Her Majesty's Government request consultations under Article XXIII (1) of the GATT at an early and mutually convenient date.

Her Majesty's Government are, in addition, very concerned that the DISCs statute should provide for certain freight rates to qualify towards export costs of DISC, provided that the goods are carried in aircraft owned and operated by United States persons, or in ships documented under the laws of the United States. Her Majesty's Government expect these discriminatory provisions to have damaging effects on the trade both of the United Kingdom air carriers and of United Kingdom maritime interests. In particular, the extension of discrimination into the field of normal commercial cargo could undermine the conference system in the North Atlantic and the efforts that have been made to restore order and profitability to the trade on these routes.

As was made clear to representatives of the United States State Department on March 20, 1972, in the view of Her Majesty's Government these regulations are totally inconsistent with United States international obligations under the terms of the UK/US Air Services Agreement, and particularly with paragraph (4) of the 'Final Act' of the Bermuda Civil Aviation Conference.

The regulations are also in breach of the obligations assumed by the United States Government under the 1794 Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and under the 1815 Convention of Commerce.

In view of the obligations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, Her Majesty's Government request early clarification of the steps the United States Government propose to take to remedy this situation in order to fulfil their international undertakings.

British Embassy
Washington
July 3, 1972

Notes

The Revenue Act 1971 provides for United States firms to set up Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCs) to manage their export business and for these DISCs to defer payment of 50 per cent of corporation tax on their export profits. Deferment is indefinite provided that the profits are reinvested in export activities and not distributed to shareholders. A DISC can also enhance its earnings eligible for tax deferment by certain export promotion expenses which include 50 per cent of the cost of exporting by United States ships or aircraft. The United States Treasury Department have been giving considerable publicity to the DISC scheme and by the end of May some 2,100 United States corporations had formally elected to set up DISCs.

The United Kingdom objections to DISCs are that the tax advantages provided for under the scheme amount to an export subsidy and as such are contrary to United States GATT obligations, and that the discriminatory shipping and aviation provisions of the DISC legislation are in breach of bilateral and international treaties.

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The Uniform Laws on International Sales Order 1972

THE Uniform Laws on International Sales Order (SI 1972 No. 973) was laid before Parliament on July 4, 1972 and comes into operation on August 18, 1972. The Order is made under the Uniform Laws on International Sales Act 1967, to take account of the coming into force of two Hague Conventions of 1964, relating respectively to a Uniform Law on the International Sales of Goods and a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The Uniform Laws come into operation six months after the fifth ratification of the Hague Convention. The five ratifying states are Belgium, Israel, the Netherlands, San Marino and the United Kingdom. Italy ratified the Convention on February 23, 1972 and her ratification becomes effective on August 23, 1972.

The Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods provides a code on international sales that can be applied uniformly in different trading countries to replace the conflicting application of national laws. It governs the obligations of buyer and seller and the remedies available to each in the event of a breach by the other, and it lays down rules relating to the passing of risk in goods sold. The Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods applies to the formation of contracts for sale, which, if they were concluded, would be governed by the Uniform Law on Sales. It lays down rules to determine whether the offer to enter into a contract of sales and the acceptance of such an offer constitute a binding contract.

The Order states that the United Kingdom has made a reservation under Article V of the Sales Convention, which has the effect that, as far as United Kingdom courts are concerned, the Uniform Law will only apply if and to the extent that it has been specifically chosen by the parties to a contract. The other ratifying States however will automatically apply the Uniform Law unless the parties have chosen to exclude it.

United Kingdom traders will wish to consider whether or not they wish any or all of the terms of the Uniform Law on Sales to be incorporated into contracts, particularly with traders in the countries which have ratified, or may in future ratify, the Convention. In practice it is assumed that trades which have devised standard forms of contract applicable to their transactions will continue to use them. Trade associations, firms and other organisations concerned with international trade will however probably wish to familiarise themselves with the provisions of the 1967 Act in case their activities are affected by it.

Industrial property legislation in Colombia

NEW provisions for industrial property are contained in Colombia's Commercial Code which was established by a decree in March 1971. The new provisions took effect from January 1, 1972 and they introduce a number of changes in the patent, trade mark and industrial design laws.

Under the Code patent applications should be filed before the invention is published, used or sufficiently known, either in Colombia or abroad, to enable it to be put into practice. It will therefore no longer be possible to apply for patents of confirmation which could be granted on the basis of a foreign patent provided only that the invention had not been used or made public in Colombia. Among other changes to the patent law are the reduction of the term of patent protection from 20 years to 12 years and the introduction of a system of compulsory licensing if the patentee fails to exploit his invention without legitimate reasons within three years from grant or four years from filing whichever period last expires. Pharmaceutical products remain unpatentable but processes may be patented provided the applicant can show that he is in a position to market his invention within one year of his application.

Amendments to the trade mark law include the registration of service and collective marks and the provision for cancellation of a registration upon proof of non-use without special reasons during a period of five years. The Code also makes an important change in the procedure for the registration of industrial designs and models. It allows the application to be made either under sealed cover or in the same form as provided for patents. The period of secrecy for the contents of the sealed application is not to exceed 12 months.

A translation of the industrial property provisions of the Commercial Code is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 3.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
07.02	Asparagus	Frozen asparagus	December 31, 1972	12741
29.14	Citronellyl 3-methylcrotonate	As in previous column	December 31, 1972	13223

Note: Revised definition

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for 'base paper for conversion into electrostatic copy paper by dry toning process' has been revised as follows: Paper, coated, of a substance not less than 50 nor more than 80 grammes, being resistant to toluene solvent on the one coated side which, when subjected for 24 hours to 50 per cent relative humidity at 17° centigrade, has an apparent surface resistance of not less than 10 megaohms and not more than 5,000 megaohms, measured under the same conditions between two electrodes 1 inch wide and 1 inch apart and using a Keithley model 600B electrometer.

Removal of import duty on certain essential oils

THE 8 per cent full rate of import duty on non-terpeneless essential oil of citronella is to be removed with effect from August 3, 1972. Copies of the Order giving effect to this change, the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order 1972 (SI 1972 No. 1021), may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1, and branches (price 2p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (price 4½p). Imports from the Commonwealth, Irish Republic and EFTA are free of duty.

The Order follows an application for removal of the duty on five non-terpeneless essential oils all of which were classified under Tariff sub-heading 33.01 (A) (i) (a). The duty on the other four oils—cedarwood, clove, orange and patchouli was removed with effect from January 1, 1972.

Double taxation

KENYA: The Board of Inland Revenue announce that Kenya has given notice terminating the Double Taxation Agreement with the United Kingdom (SI 1952 No. 1214) and has indicated its desire to make a new Agreement. The existing Agreement will accordingly cease to have effect in the United Kingdom from April 1973.

The Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Eggs) Order 1972

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland acting jointly have made the Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Eggs) Order 1972.

This Order prohibits the supply in the United Kingdom of imported hen eggs in shell unless they are marked with an indication of the country of origin. If imported eggs are prepacked for retail sale, or are supplied in or on containers for non-retail sale (whether prepacked or not), the country of origin must also be indicated on the containers.

The Order will come into operation on August 14, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1041.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and Branches (price 5p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 7½p).

Iran and Poland

As a result of talks held in Tehran from June 3 to 10 between the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kazimierz Olszewski, and the Iranian Minister of Economy, Mr. Hushang Ansary, Poland will extend a US$75 million line of credit at 2½ per cent per annum to finance the purchase of Polish goods for development projects under the Iranian Fifth Development Plan. Iran will also buy from Poland ocean-going vessels totalling 250,000 tons. Iran is to offer a credit line to Poland to finance the importation of Iranian industrial products such as cars, refrigerators and machine tools. The amount and terms of this credit have not yet been decided.

The Polish deputy premier also initialled a technical and scientific co-operation agreement with the Iranian Minister of Science and Higher Education. **CRE ext. 3508**

Anti-dumping application on urea

A FULL investigation of the anti-dumping application relating to imports of urea from Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal, which was announced on October 27, 1971, has now been completed. The Department of Trade and Industry has found that some quantities were exported to the UK in the 1971/72 season at dumped prices, but that such dumping was insufficient to cause or threaten material injury to the UK industry.

If the Department receives evidence of dumped imports of urea from any source in the 1972/73 season, on a significant scale, it will urgently re-examine the matter.

Tunisia and Morocco

THE Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of June 9 to 13 announced the signing of an additional protocol to the Tariff and Trade Convention of January 8, 1972, between Tunisia and Morocco. Under the terms of the protocol, certain Moroccan goods will benefit from duty and quota concessions. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Bulgaria and Iran

THE Iranian Ministry of Economy has announced that the bilateral trade agreement with Bulgaria, concluded on February 9, 1967, has been extended from March 21 to October 1, 1972. Details of commodities affected by this agreement are available from Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467**

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. It is therefore essential that any literature or correspondence for firms in these countries should be in French. Similarly, weights and measures should be quoted in metric and prices in local currency.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Spain

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 29 announced concessional rates of import duty until September 30, on the following:

Tariff heading	Description	Duty
29.01-A 1	Butadiene	Nil
29.01-B 4	Ethylbenzene	9.5%
29.01-B 5	Styrene	Nil
29.04-B 2	Mono-propylene glycol	5.2%
29.08-D	Ethylene glycol	4.5%
29.08-G	Dipropylene-glycol	13%
29.09-B	Propylene oxide	13%
29.15-D 1	Dimethyl terephthalate	Nil
29.22-A 4	Hexamethylenediamine monomer adipate	Nil
29.27-B	Acrylonitrile (monomer)	Nil
39.35-G	Caprolactame	Nil
39.01-E 1	Hexamethylene-diamine adipate polymers	11.5%
39.01-E 2	Other polyamides	11.5%
39.01-G	Ethylene-glycol polyterephthalate	4.5%
39.01-H	Liquid products of polyaddition alkyds oxides (other than polyethylene-glycols) excluding polyaddition-polycondensation products	Nil
39.02-C 1	Styrene polymers and copolymers, in form of liquid, paste, blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms	23.5%
39.02-G 1	Acrylonitrite copolymers	Nil
39.02-H 1	Polyvinyl-butyral and polyvinyl-formal	Nil

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

OPENING OF GLOBAL QUOTAS: The Spanish global quotas for 1972 were published in *Trade and Industry*, January 20 (page 128). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1972. Applications against quotas 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, and 49 should be presented by August 5, and applications against quotas 47, 51, 53 and 55 should be presented not later than August 10. Parts under quota 53 are open permanently.

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of licence applications invited (Pesetas)
43	84.06-B.2.b 84.06-B.2.c 84.06-B.2.d 84.06-C.1 ex 84.06-D.2	Marine engines (not liberalised) and parts for the manufacture of the same	32,942,250
44	84.06-B.2.b.c.d 84.06-C.1 ex 84.06-D.2	Engines for use on land (not liberalised) and parts for the manufacture of the same	128,474,775
45	ex 84.10-F.2 ex 84.11-D.2	Motor pumps and motor compressors (not liberalised)	29,282,000
46	ex 84.15-A	Refrigerators up to 250 litres	100,656,875 (20,131 units)
47	87.02-B	Dumpers	146,410,000
48	85.15-A	Television and radio receivers	21,961,500
49	ex 85.15-B	Radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers	48,681,325
51	87.01-A 87.01-B.2	Tractors	283,449,760 (2,358 units)
53	ex 87.02-A.2 ex 87.03-B.C ex 87.04-B ex 87.05 ex 87.06	Buses, fire-engines and parts for the manufacture of commercial vehicles	183,012,500 (parts open permanently)
55	92.11-C.D.E.	Phonographs, dictaphones and other apparatus for sound recording and production	14,641,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Portugal

DRAWBACK ON THE IMPORT OF MOLASSES: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, No. 138, First series, of June 15, published Order No. 339/72 which authorised the import under drawback of molasses derived from the production of beet and cane sugar (containing up to 55 per cent total sugars and classified under tariff headings 17.03.01 and 17.03.02, respectively) when intended solely for the manufacture of dry yeasts to be re-exported under the same system. The percentage to be used in the calculation of the duty refund, and all other conditions of implementation, will be dealt with by a ministerial decision in each case. Importers may, independently of the issue of a ministerial decision, avail themselves of the facility of guaranteeing duty under Article 443-A of the Customs Regulations. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Netherlands

ANTI-POLLUTION FUEL TAX: The Ministry of Public Health and Environment has imposed a special tax on fuels, coal and gas to fight air pollution. The tax, effective from July 2, 1972, will be levied at the following rates (all in guilders): for petrol 0.30, gas oil 0.05 and paraffin 0.05 per 100 l.; for fuel oil and other mineral oils 0.55 and for coal 0.40 per 1,000 kg.; for gas (natural, coke-oven and blast-furnace) 0.015 per cu. m.

No levy will be imposed on propane, butane and liquefied petroleum gas as these fuels only form a small part of the total Dutch fuel consumption, the Ministry said. The special tax will be extended within a year by a levy on industrial air pollution other than by the use of fuels. **EDB ext. 7175/288/408/423**

Israel

FUEL EXCISE ORDER: The following amendment has been made to the Israeli Fuel Excise Order 1971, with effect from May 29, 1972.

Description	Unit	Excise duty
Naphtha ('Naphtha' means a hydrocarbonic distillate the final boiling point of which does not exceed 205°C, the flash point is not less than 35°C, and the density is not less than 0.780)	Litre	IL.0.07

EDB ext. 420/475

Iraq

IMPORTATION OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS: A notice in the January 27 issue of *Trade and Industry* reported the formation in Iraq of a new company with the translated title of 'Public Company for the Importation of Delicate Equipments' and listed the items for which the company has exclusive import responsibility. The company has now begun operation under the amended title of 'The State Company for the Importation and Distribution of Precision Instruments' with offices at PO Box 5674, Baghdad, Iraq (cable address AJDAK, Baghdad). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Jordan

IMPORT REGULATIONS—CHEMICALS: From June 1, the import, production and sale of the following chemicals have been banned, except when special permits have been issued by the Public Security Department: sodium sulphate, sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, potasium chlorate, sulphur, aluminium powder, charcoal powder, iron oxide, sodium potassium, mercury, aluminium borohydride, aluminium bromide, aluminium carbide, aluminium chlorate, sodium arsinate, sodium bromate, sodium formite, sodium hydride, sodium hypochlorate and sodium peroxide. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Ghana

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The following notice, published in the *Ghana Gazette* of June 15, took effect on June 12: **Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1972:** The Customs and Excise Tariff Regulations, 1966 (LI 504) as amended by the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 379) is hereby further amended in Part A of the First Schedule thereto by the substitution for all the particulars relating to tariff numbers 27.09/10 and 27.11 of the particulars specified in the Schedule to this Regulation in relation to those tariff numbers.

27.09/10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	A. Crude or partly refined oils (including topped crudes)	50%
	B. Other:	
	(1) Motor spirit, including products ordinarily used as such (petrol, gasoline) petroleum ether, petroleum benzine and petroleum naphtha	the gall. C0.28½
	(2) White spirit (turpentine substitutes)	10%
	(3) Kerosene (excluding aviation turbine fuel)	the gall. C0.01
	(4) Jet fuel (aviation turbine fuel) other than kerosene	the gall. C0.45½
	(5) Diesel and gas oils and other distillate fuels	the gall. C0.10½
	(6) Furnace oil and other residual fuel oils	the gall. C0.12
	(7) Lubricating oils	the gall. C0.28
	(8) Lubricating greases (including solidified lubricating oils)	the lb. C0.03½
	(9) Other (including special purpose oils, n.e.s.)	50%
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	the lb. C0.02

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Uganda

BANNING OF BUSHY BEARDS AND UNTRIMMED HAIR: The Defence Council of the Republic of Uganda announced on July 6 that people wearing bushy beards and untrimmed hair were given one week to change or, in the case of foreigners, to leave Uganda. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Ivory Coast

ELECTRIC BATTERIES—IMPORT SUSPENDED: It has been announced that the importation into the Ivory Coast of electric dry batteries type R.20 (1.5 volt) is suspended until December 1, 1972. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 557, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 7, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on:

Stationary compression ignition engines, four-stroke, normally aspirated, with a cubic displacement of 552 cm^3 or more but less than 1,500 cm^3

Dry fire-extinguishing powder

Annatto colouring matter

Systems incorporation carriers, trolley type, for electric cables, and parts thereof, and cable tenders for electric cables for use with machinery and cranes, and parts therefor

Current collectors, pantograph and boom types, with a working

height of less than 500 mm. and safety conductors, electric, enclosed and insulated types

Certain rubber inner tubes and pneumatic tyres and tyre cases

Textile fabrics, combined, laminated or bonded, with or without foam or sponge artificial plastic materials

Handkerchiefs.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 30, 1972:

The descriptions of stainless steel and tool steel are amended and the provisions for these items are amended accordingly (BTN 73.10 and 73.15). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Malaysia

SALES TAX ACT: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published Amendments 3 & 4 to the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order, 1972, reported briefly last week. No. 3 amends the order as follows:

(i) by deleting from schedule A the following heading numbers and all the particulars that apply to them:

87.04 200	87.04 400	87.05 200	87.05 400	87.14 100	87.04 300	87.04 900
87.05 300	87.05 900					

and by inserting the following:

Customs tariff chapter	Customs Tariff heading and/or item number	Brief description of goods
38		Weed-killers and anti-sprouting products:
	38.11 310	liquid
	38 11 320	other than liquid

(ii) by adding to schedule B the following:

22. Military stores imported by Commonwealth Forces and Singapore Military Forces.

23. Cigarettes and tobacco not exceeding 200 cigarettes or ½lb. tobacco per man per calendar month imported or purchased domestically from licensed manufacturers in bulk and subject to such conditions as the Director-General may impose for members of Commonwealth Forces.

24. Stores imported by Ministry of Public Buildings and Works of the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth Department of Works, Australia, purchased from Commonwealth Government Funds exclusively for use in connection with the construction, development and maintenance of facilities for Commonwealth Forces.

25. Cigarettes and tobacco not exceeding 200 sticks of cigarettes or ½lb. tobacco per man per calendar month, imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer in bulk for the civilian staff of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works of the United Kingdom, or of the Commonwealth Department of Works, Australia, subject to such conditions as the Director-General may impose.

26. All goods (excluding intoxicating liquor, cigarettes in excess of 200 sticks and tobacco in excess of ½lb., but including snuff), imported by post in parcels not exceeding 11 lb in gross weight otherwise than from Singapore or from the Island of Penang and subject to the condition that the addressee satisfies the senior officer of customs that he is serving, or is the wife of a person serving, on the civilian staff of the Ministry of Public Works and Buildings of the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth Department of Works, Australia, on full pay and being at the time in the Federation but not domiciled therein.

27. All goods (excluding intoxicating liquor, cigarettes in excess of 200 sticks and tobacco in excess of ½ lb. but including snuff) imported by members of the Commonwealth Forces and their wives (not including those who are seconded to the Federation Government, as they become members of the Federation Armed Forces), imported in parcels not exceeding 11 lb. in gross weight by post otherwise than from Singapore or from the Island of Penang, subject to the condition that the addressee is serving, or is the wife of an officer or other rank serving on full pay and being at the time in the Federation, but not domiciled therein.

28. All goods, excluding cigarettes, tobacco, petroleum and intoxicating liquor other than beer imported into West Malaysia or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer in West Malaysia by Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes and any other organisation providing similar services for any Commonwealth Forces, subject to conditions as laid down in columns 4 and 5 of Item 8 of the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order, 1959.

29. Stores and equipment imported by the Army Kinema Corporation, and by the Royal Air Forces Cinema Corporation for use by the Corporations in the services of members of the Armed Forces of the Federation, Commonwealth Forces, civilian components of such Forces and the dependants of any one of them but no other persons whatsoever; and the goods are imported solely for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to perform its proper functions.

30. Ground equipment, instructional materials and training aids imported by any International Air Line, subject to the satisfaction of the proper officer of customs that such goods are to be solely used either as ground equipment within the limits of an international airport in connection with the establishment or maintenance of an international service operated by the air-line or as instructional material and training aids for use in connection with technical training of ground and flight personnel required to establish and maintain such international service.

31. Bona fide passenger goods imported by any person entering the Federation, which include:

(*a*) wine, spirits or malt liquor not exceeding 1 quart in all
(*b*) tobacco not exceeding ½lb. (equivalent to 200 cigarettes)
(*c*) matches not exceeding 100 sticks
(*d*) cosmetics, perfumery, soaps and dentifrices, in open containers to a total value not exceeding $20
(*e*) medicinal preparations in open containers to a total value not exceeding $10
(*f*) dutiable food prepartions to a total value not exceeding $20
(*g*) cycle, not exceeding one.

subject to the following conditions:

(i) that the goods are imported on the person or in the baggage of the importer; and
(ii) that the importer satisfies the proper officer of customs that he is either:
  (*a*) not normally resident in the Federation and intends to visit the Principal Customs Area for a period of not less than 48 hours; or
  (*b*) normally resident in the Federation, and is returning after an absence from the Federation of not less than 48 hours; and
(iii) that the articles are his property and are for his personal use:
(iv) that, in respect of items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above, if the importer imports a greater quantity of any goods than is allowed exemption, he shall be liable to tax on the excess only; and
(v) that, in respect of item (*g*) above, the importer satisfies the proper officer of customs that the cycle has been in his regular and private use for not less than six months.

32. All goods imported for propaganda, research or demonstration purposes under a certificate issued by the Director-General and subject to such conditions as the Director-General may impose.

33. Tin ore bags and cloth tags therefore, solely for the purpose of packing tin-ore.

34. Sound recordings, which are certified by the Secretary-General to the Ministry of Education to be for use as teaching aids.

35. Theatrical properties and musical instruments imported temporarily, subject to the conditions that the goods will be re-exported by the importer within three months or such longer period as the Director-General may in any case in writing approve.

36. All goods imported by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya for use of the Institute for research, propaganda or demonstration purposes and will not be disposed of in any way to the public.

(continued on next page)

MALAYSIA
continued

37. All goods imported by the British Council subject to the satisfaction of the Director-General that the goods are to be used solely by the British Council.

38. Artificial poppies imported by the organiser of Poppy Day fund collection or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer, subject to the condition that the proceeds of the sale thereof by the organiser are for the benefit of the British Legion Fund and the Ex-Service Association of Malaya.

39. All goods imported or purchased domestically from licensed manufacturers by International Red Cross for use solely by the Red Cross, subject to the condition that they will not be sold to the public.

40. Equipment imported or purchased domestically from licensed manufacturers by St. John Ambulance Association subject to the condition that the goods are for the use of the Association and will not be sold to the public.

41. All goods imported or purchased domestically from licensed manufacturers by the Governors and Trustees of the Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital Fund Registered, subject to the condition that the goods are to be used in the Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital.

42. Relief goods imported by private and charitable institutions on the condition that the importing institution satisfies the Director-General that the goods are to be used solely in accordance with the declared objects of the institution for the relief of distress and suffering and will not be sold to members of the public.

43. Spare parts, regular equipment and stores for aircraft imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by any person entitled under the provisions of an Air Services Agreement entered into with the Government of the Federation on condition that the goods are to be used solely by and in aircraft on an International air line departing to a destination outside the Federation, and subject to such conditions as the Director-General may impose.

44. Goods and equipment imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by the Sungei Buloh Settlement Council, for the Welfare and use of the settlement, subject to such conditions as the Director-General may impose.

45. Supplies and Equipment imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by UNICEF on condition that the goods are solely for use by the Ministry of Health and that the goods are not or otherwise disposed of except as sanctioned by the Secretary-General to the Treasury. (A certificate signed by the Secretary-General to the Ministry of Health or officers appointed by him and approved by the Director-General of Customs is necessary).

46. Special sports footwear, excluding golf shoes, fitted with spikes, studs, bars, etc. (eg football boots, athletic shoes).

47. Machinery, equipment, and materials imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by oil companies who have entered into any petroleum agreement in respect of off shore lands with the Federation Government, essential for the purpose of their operations under Part III of the said Agreement, subject to the condition that sales tax shall be paid at the prevailing rate on the sale value of any such goods subsequently sold or disposed of in the Federation.

48. Equipment and supplies imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere Inc. (CARE), subject to the condition that such equipment and supplies are for a specific purpose or project and that they are not to be sold or otherwise disposed of to members of the public without prior approval of the Minister of Finance. (Every import or purchase must be duly certified by a responsible officer of the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere Inc. (CARE) to that effect).

49. One motor-car imported on the conditions that the motor-car has been registered in the name of the importer, in another State in Malaysia and that the motor-car has been in the private and regular use of the importer for not less than three months prior to the date of import.

50. Singapore $150 denomination gold coin not exceeding one piece imported by any person entering the States of Malaysia on his person.

51. One motor-car imported or purchased domestically from a licensed manufacturer by a member of a visiting Force or a civilian component serving in the States of Malaya for his personal use and that of his dependants, provided that the motor-car is imported or purchased at the time of or within a period of three months after his entry into the States of Malaya. This exemption shall apply only to the States of Malaya and is subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) that the exemption extends to the importation of or the domestic purchase in the States of Malaya of one motor vehicle only by a member of a Force
(*b*) that no member of a Force is entitled to the exemption unless he is on serving full pay and for the time being in the States of Malaya, but not domiciled therein
(*c*) that the exemption shall cease to have application if the motor vehicle is transferred to a person other than a member of a Force
(*d*) that at the time of importation of the motor vehicle, the member of a force submits to a proper officer of customs a certificate substantially in the form set out in the Schedule to the Customs Duties (Exemption) (Motor Vehicles) Order, 1967
(*e*) that the motor vehicle, immediately after importation is registered in the name of the member of a force who imported such vehicle in accordance with the law in force in the States of Malaya on registration and licensing of motor vehicles
(*f*) such further condition as the Director-General of Customs, Malaysia, may impose.

For the purpose of this Exemption, 'Forces', 'civilian components' and 'dependants' shall have the same meanings respectively as in the Five Power Defence Agreement—Bilateral Exchanges of Notes and Annexes signed in Kuala Lumpur on December 1, 1971.

Amendment 4 amends the order as follows:

(i) by inserting in their appropriate place within schedule A the following:

Customs tariff chapter	Customs tariff heading and/or item number	Brief description of goods
84	84.34 300	Printing type, impressed flongs and materials, printing blocks, plates and cylinders.
	84.34 400	Blocks, plates, cylinders and lithographic stones prepared for printing purposes.

(ii) by substituting for the particulars against heading number 97.06, the following:

Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games but excluding golf balls, golf clubs, golf tees and golf ball wipers.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Note

Schedule A: Goods exempted from payment of sales tax.
Schedule B: Goods are exempted from payment of sales tax in accordance with the qualifications and conditions applicable to each category.

Singapore

CUSTOMS DUTY—FLUORESCENT TUBULAR LAMPS: Advice has been received by cable that the Singapore Government have imposed a customs duty of 80 cents (full and preferential) on fluorescent tubular lamps of 1.22 m. in linear measurement (code 729 223-1) with effect from July 7. Fluorescent tubular lamps are no longer subject to quota restriction or import licensing from all countries except Albania, Cuba, Czechoslavakia, East Germany, North Vietnam, People's Republic of China, People's Republic of Mongolia and Norway. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

New Zealand

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has issued the following press statement: 'Dumping duty will be payable on certain imported plastic and linoleum floor coverings. It will apply to goods shipped from the country of export on or after today (June 23, 1972), where the fob export selling prices are less than the current domestic values in the country of export to New Zealand. The duty will not be applied initially to imports from Australia or Canada. There is no apparent dumping on imports

from Canada, but in respect of floor coverings from Australia further investigations are being carried out.' Ref. CRE 35223.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 7) 1972, which came into force on June 9, amending the duty on sacks and bags—other kinds (TI 62.03.029) to read as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	BP	MFN	GEN
62.03.029	Other kinds	20%	..	30%

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES: Following receipt by the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce, of reports from the New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority, the Ministry of Industries and Commerce has referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board, for inquiry and report, the following two cases:

1. Plastic toys: The New Zealand Government has accepted, with one exception, the recommendations of the Authority that inflatable plastic beach balls and other inflatable plastic toys be withdrawn from their respective item codes, 97.130 and 97.115, in the 1971-72 Import Licensing Schedule and be given a new item code with an allocation of 100 per cent of imports of the same goods under 1969-70 licences. In view of the apparent lack of imports of the goods in the 1969-70 licensing period it has been decided by the Government that the allocation under the new item code will be 20 per cent of imports of the same goods under 1970-71 licences. In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act the Minister of Customs has requested the Board to inquire into and report on what permanent form of protection, if any, is necessary in respect of inflatable plastic beach balls and other inflatable plastic toys, as classified in tariff items 97.03.002 and 97.03.009 respectively. The goods are presently provided for in the tariff as follows:

No.	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes:			
97.03.002	Skipping ropes; balls; hoops	25%	50%	65%..
97.03.009	Other	32½%	52½%	65%

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Thursday, September 21, 1972, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (14 copies) should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, September 1, 1972.

2. Sensitised polyester film: The New Zealand Government has accepted the recommendation of the Authority that, pending inquiry and report by the Tariff and Development Board, a temporary duty of 15 per cent be imposed, in addition to the duties already in force, on all polyester film sensitised for development by a diazo process from all sources except Australia. The Authority has further recommended that provision be made for entry under the approval items for particular types of film, where it can be shown that a suitable substitute is not available from the local industry. In this connection the Tariff provisions in respect of the goods in question, which prior to acceptance of the EPA recommendation were as set out in Schedule A to this notice, have been temporarily amended, effective on April 28, 1972, in the manner indicated in Schedule B. In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs has requested the Board to inquire into and report on what form of protection, if any, is necessary in respect of sensitised polyester film for development by a diazo process at present classified in tariff items 37.01.002, 37.01.003, 37.02.003 and 37.02.004.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, September 19, 1972, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (14 copies) should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, August 29, 1972.

'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at Export House (ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will, in general, need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member: details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Schedules

No.	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
	SCHEDULE A			
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paper-board or cloth:			
37.01.009	Other	Free	10% 5% DC	25%
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not:			
37.02.009	Other	Free	10% 5% DC	25%
	SCHEDULE B			
37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth:			
	Polyester film sensitised for development by a diazo process:			
37.01.002	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	10% 5% DC	25%
37.01.003	Other	15% Aul Free	25% 20% DC	40%
37.02	Film in rolls sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not:			
	Polyester film sensitised for development by a diazo process:			
37.02.003	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	10% 5% DC	25%
37.02.004	Other	15% Aul Free	25% 20% DC	40%

Refs. CRE 1165/72, CRE 3070/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

POSTPONEMENT OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY—RENNET: The Tariff and Development Board inquiry set down for Thursday, August 31 (see *Trade and Industry* of June 22, pages 554/555) has been postponed until Thursday, November 16, 1972. Ref. CRE 179/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

(*continued on next page*)

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—TRICHLORFON: Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report on preparations based on trichlorfon are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The T and D Board has recommended that this reference be withdrawn.

CRE ext. 2321

Barbados

CONSUMPTION TAX CHANGES: The Consumption Tax Order, 1972, amends the rate of tax on the following items:

Item	New rate of tax
20 Whisky	$10.00 per proof gallon
21 Brandy	$10.00 per proof gallon
22 Gin	$7.50 per proof gallon
23 Vodka	$7.50 per proof gallon

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1972, alters the rates of duty on the following items:

012.1 013.4 013.8 048.4 051.4 051.5 053.2 053.3 053.5 053.6 053.9 055.5 071.1 099.0 629.1 *656.9 665.2 665.8 666.4 666.5 666.6 719.1 891.1 892.2 893.0 899.3

* Some items subject to 10% surtax only

British exporters with inquiries should specify the products in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT LAW, 1956: The Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Export Industries Encouragement Law 1956:

Semi-finished drugs for pharmaceutical and veterinary use.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE ext. 2627

Brazil

DUTY REDUCTION ON PROTECTIVE PACKAGING: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1332 introduces the following amendment to the Brazilian Customs Tariff:

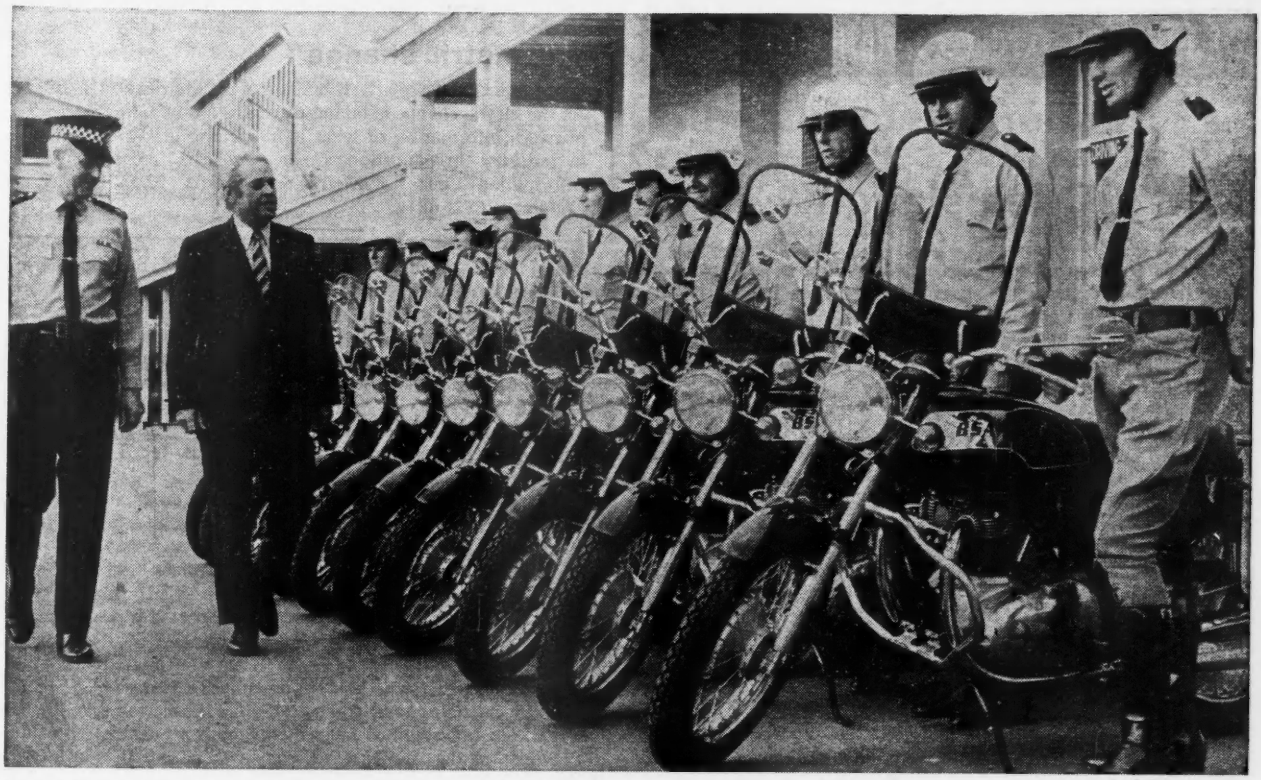
Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem*, cif
48.16.00.00	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard	85%
	Ex Protective bags for anti-shock and athermic packaging	40%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

DUTY INCREASED ON REFRIGERATION THERMOSTATS: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1329 introduces the following amendment to the Brazilian Customs Tariff for a period of two years from June 6:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem*, cif
90.24.04.00	Thermostats:	
90.24.04.01	Immersion type with bimetallic strip (Invar)	45%
90.24.04.99	Other	15%
	Ex Liquid, gas or fluid expansion thermostats, used in refrigeration or air conditioning, with a temperature range of less than 50°C	45%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312



Ten BSA machines on parade before starting service with the South Australia Police Department. Their fleet, some 200 in all, has been all-BSA since 1958 and the latest replacement order—for 650cc police specials—includes over 80 machines. Inspecting the latest arrivals are Inspector B. Furler and David Taylor, director of BSA's South Australia distributors.

DUTY EXEMPTION ON TALL OIL EXTENDED: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1331 extends until May 18, 1973, the exemption from duty on tall oil falling under heading 38.05.02.00 of the customs tariff. The exemption was originally granted under Resolution 1024 published in the Brazilian *Diario Oficial* of June 25, 1971.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Bolivia

SPIRITS PROHIBITED: A Supreme Decree of the Bolivian Government has prohibited the importation of the following alcoholic beverages:

Tariff no.	Description
22.09.2.03	Creme de menthe
22.09.2.04	Creme de cacao
22.09.3	Armagnac, brandy, cognac and the like
22.09.4	Whisky
22.09.5	Gin
22.09.6	Rum, arac, tafia
22.09.7.01	Spirituous beverages made from grapes
22.09.7.02	Spirituous beverages made from sugarcane
22.09.7.99	Other spirituous beverages

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Venezuela

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The following amendments have been made to the Venezuelan tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Bolivares per kg
054.02.01	Kidney beans and beans	
054.02.01.1	Kidney beans	0.05
054.02.01.2	Beans:	
	a. Black (39)	
	b. Other	0.05
716.15.03	Gaskets composed of two or more materials or assorted packings of various materials	0.001
	Note: In this subsection are classified gaskets and similar articles for use in connections (in plumbing, motors, etc) when they are made of two or more materials or are supplied in sets or assortments which comprise gaskets made from various materials, whether packed in envelopes or other similar wrappings. Gaskets made from asbestos mixed with other materials are excluded and will be classified in sub-section 666.03.03.	
	(39) Prohibited	

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

IMPORT LICENCES: From July 1, goods falling within the following tariff numbers no longer require import licences:

001.04.01.1 up to 054.02.02.5;
231.03.00 up to 862.01.02; 862.01.04.2; 891.01.03.1; 891.01.03.2; 891.01.03.3; 891.01.09; 899.17.04.2; 899.99.09.4.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

United States

SEWAGE DISPOSAL UNITS ON SHIPS: In *Trade and Industry* of June 2, 1971, notification was given of proposed regulations for the performance standards of marine sanitation devices on ships and recreational boats in United States coastal waters. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, having considered all the comments, has published a new set of regulations, differing considerably from the original proposal. Details are available.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

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New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 1363/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1492/71 in so far as it concerns the procedures and conditions governing the taking over of cereals by the intervention agencies. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1422/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1492/71 laying down the procedures and conditions governing the taking over of cereals by intervention agencies. (*Journal Officiel* No. L151, July 5, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1405/72 fixes the threshold price for cereals for the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1406/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the principal marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto, as well as the single intervention price for maize and durum wheat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1407/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the monthly increases in the prices of cereals, wheat or rye flour, groats and meal. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1408/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the threshold price of husked rice and rice brokens, and the amount for the protection of industry to be included in the threshold price of blanched rice. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1409/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the monthly increases in the prices of paddy rice and husked rice. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1364/72 fixes the conversion coefficients to be applied to the purchase price of pears specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 1337/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1365/72 derogates, for the beginning of the 1972/3 marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of table apples and pears. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

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The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1366/72 fixes the conversion coefficients to be applied to the market prices of tomatoes falling under category II, in order to calculate the import price. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1404/72 fixes the basic price and the purchase price of table grapes. (*Journal Officiel* No. L150, July 4, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1443/72 establishes a countervailing duty on the import of peaches coming from Greece. (*Journal Officiel* L153, July 7, 1972)

Wine. Regulation (CEE) No. 1373/72 postpones until November 1, 1972 the operative date of Regulation (CEE) No. 1599/71 laying down further conditions governing imported wines, intended for direct human consumption. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1442/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2496/71 by extending until August 31, 1972 the closing date for the supply of alcohol obtained from the compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine making. (*Journal Officiel* No. L153, July 7, 1972)

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1374/72 extends until June 30, 1973 the period of validity of Regulation (CEE) No. 1428/71 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the sector for processed products with a fruit and vegetable base. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1400/72 suspends the issue of import certificates for tomato puree. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 1397/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 sugar marketing year, the amount of reimbursement and the amount of contribution for compensation in respect of storage charges in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 1399/72 fixes the production refund on olive oil used in the manufacture of certain canned fish and vegetables. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 1401/72 fixes the rates of suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties and levies in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L149, July 1, 1972)

Hops. Regulation (CEE) No. 1350/72 relates to the procedures for the grant of aid to producers of hops. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1351/72 relates to the recognition of producer groups in the hops sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

Eggs. Regulation (CEE) No. 1348/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1619/68 on certain marketing standards applicable to eggs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1349/72 relates to the supply of eggs for hatching and poultry eggs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L148 dated June 30, 1972 contains the texts of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1346/72 and 1347/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 950/68 relating to the Common Customs Tariff. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TRANSPORT IN THE EEC: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C72 dated July 5, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to the control of the transport of goods by road between Member States. It should be noted that the text of the regulation, when finally approved, may differ from

the draft text referred to above. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L151 dated July 5, 1972 contains the texts of the following Regulations and Decision. The French texts may be seen on application:

Regulation (CEE) No. 1414/72 extends to other imports the provisions of the Annex to Regulation (CEE) No. 109/70, establishing a common system applicable to imports from State trading countries.

Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1415/72 and 1416/72 relate to the inclusion of new products in the list figuring at Annex I to Regulation (CEE) No. 1025/70, establishing a common system applicable to imports from third countries.

Decision 72/243/CEE authorises Italy to impose quantitative restrictions on imports of certain products originating in and coming from Japan.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L134 dated June 12, 1972 contains the texts of the following:

1. Decision 72/212/CEE concluding a trade agreement between the EEC and Japan on cotton textiles.
2. Information relating to the trade agreement between the EEC and Japan on cotton textiles. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L152 dated July 6, 1972, contains the text of Directive 72/245/CEE concerning the harmonisation of Member States' legislations on the suppression of radio interference caused by spark ignition engines in motor vehicles.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L151 dated July 5, 1972, contains the text of Directive 72/242/CEE amending Article 31 of Directive 69/73/CEE of March 4, 1969 concerning the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation and administrative action in respect of inward processing. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972.

The texts of the following Regulations and notices reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* as follows. The French texts may be seen on application:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by EEC Regulation No.
Regulation (CEE) No. 1367/72				
61.05	Handkerchiefs—of woven fabrics of cotton	developing countries	July 3, 1972	2797/71
		(*Journal Officiel* No. L148, June 30, 1972)		
Notice in *Journal Officiel* No. C71, July 3, 1972				
91.09	Watch cases and parts of watch cases	Hong Kong	July 4, 1972	2794/71
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof	Yugoslavia	July 4, 1972	2794/71
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton A. Containing not less than 85 per cent by weight of cotton II. Other — Calico, of a width of more than 165 cm.	India	July 4, 1972	2796/71
62.03	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of woven fabrics of other textile materials: ex II. Other — of woven fabrics of cotton	India	July 4, 1972	2796/71
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): A. Of synthetic fibres	South Korea	July 4, 1972	2798/71

EDB ext. 7174/408

Symbols and abbreviations for metric units of measurement

1. The recent White Paper on Metrication (Cmnd 4880) published as Annex I the text of the EEC Directive on Units of Measurement. The directive is intended to harmonise the units of measurement used in laws, regulations and administrative provisions and in trade within the EEC on the basis of the International System of metric units (SI).
2. As the White Paper explains, when the United Kingdom joins the EEC the directive will apply in this country, subject of course to the operative dates set out therein. Additionally, time will be allowed to the UK and the Irish Republic for the phasing out of imperial units.
3. It is a feature of the SI that one symbol is used for each unit of measurement or its appropriate multiple or sub-multiple. There is no provision for other symbols or abbreviations for the names of the units. A number of SI symbols for commonly-used units of measurement will be found in Column 2 of Part I of Schedule 1 of the Weights and Measures (Marking of Goods and Abbreviations of Units) Regulations 1970 (SI 1970; No 350). A complete list of SI symbols, including units which do not appear in the 1970 Regulations, will be found in the booklet 'The International System of Units' published by HMSO, or in British Standard 3763.
4. In the EEC and elsewhere markings will increasingly conform to the International System; other markings may well in due course either be banned by national legislation or in practice excluded from use as being likely to confuse the purchasing public. It is therefore likely to be in the interests of UK manufacturers to take steps to conform at as early a date as is practicable. The Department of Trade and Industry therefore recommends that in future metric markings on goods should always show either the full name of the unit of measurement or, if abbreviation is required, the approved SI symbol, eg kg not kilo nor kilog.
5. The use of the shortened spelling gram for gramme and its derivatives, which is listed as a permitted abbreviation in SI 1970; No 350 and is now internationally recognised as a correct form, may be adopted whenever this is convenient eg kilogram or gram.
6. The following further notes are intended as a guide to those who may not be very familiar with SI practice:

(*a*) Where the SI symbol for a unit or a multiple or sub-multiple of a unit includes lower case letters there is no dispensation for these to be upper case, neither should full stops be inserted between letters of the symbol eg kg not KG nor k.g. nor, except at the end of a sentence, should a full stop appear after the symbol. Unit symbols do not change in the plural eg. 1 kg and 20 kg.

(*b*) The SI symbol for the litre is the lower case letter l (ell) and in many type faces of which this paragraph is an example, this is the same as, or barely distinguishable from the numeral 1 (one). For this reason it is recommended that, so far as is possible, the full name rather than the symbol be used to designate the litre. This difficulty does not arise when the symbol is used in combination with an approved prefix for a multiple or sub-multiple of the unit.

(*c*) The SI symbol for the tonne is t. For the foreseeable future it is recommended that this abbreviation should not be used in view of the inevitable confusion this would cause with the same abbreviation frequently used for the imperial ton.

(*d*) There is also a divergence between the use of the symbol m to indicate metre in the metric system and to indicate mile in the imperial system. There is here less risk of confusion, but if any difficulty is feared neither unit should be abbreviated.

Department of Trade & Industry Standards Weights & Measures Division, Abell House, John Islip St., London, SW1. Tel. 01-834-4422 ext. 506.

International talks needed on movement of mobile funds

—Mr. John Davies

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, spoke on July 12 of the need for international discussion to forestall and remedy in future the movements which precipitated the decision to float the pound, and of the need to restore confidence, at home and abroad by beating the challenge of inflation.

Addressing the Association of Economic Representatives in London he said:

'It is a significant and disturbing circumstance that the weight of mobile funds unfettered by restrictions of any kind can, as if in concert, move against the stability of a currency and can do so in such strength that an outflow of $2,500 million can be brought about in the space of a few days. The fact that such a mobilisation can take place in relation to a currency like sterling in strong current surplus in the balance of payments and backed by reserves higher than that currency ever enjoyed before compounds the dilemma.

'This is not the first time that mobile funds have by aggregation in movement occasioned a major problem in world monetary relationships and disturbed the equilibrium of commercial relationships. On this occasion by acting speedily to counteract the effect of this disconcerting assault and by floating the pound the major perturbation which might so easily have resulted has been avoided. It has been avoided at the price of inducing a considerable degree of uncertainty into the forward dealings of British trade and industry.

'It must be questioned, however, whether it is tolerable for world commerce to be defencelessly at the mercy of such unpredictable and undermining movements. It must surely be a matter for early and earnest consideration what precautionary or swiftly remedial measures need to be devised within the international community to forestall further outbreaks of such dislocations in the future.

Underlying reasons

'The other aspect of the problem is equally though perhaps more narrowly a cause of concern. Why did these mobile funds suddenly one Thursday start to lose confidence in sterling with the results I have mentioned. Of course there must have been some immediate cause which opened the dyke but I am more concerned as I am sure you are with the underlying reasons. Undoubtedly those reasons were related in one way or another with preoccupations about the inflationary tendencies in Britain and the confidence or lack of it in the likelihood that these tendencies would be contained.

'The big question-mark was and is whether the apparent reversal of the very successful drive by the Government to beat back inflation was a perverse episode or a more long-term tendency which the Government would not be able to combat. In this as in so many things there was a good deal of contrast between appearance and reality. The consistent pressure on both prices and wages that had undoubtedly scored some vital successes in 1971 and early 1972 was not at all abandoned. On the contrary the progressive containment in the movement upwards of prices was maintained and is still having a profound effect. On the wages front too despite the disruptive effect of the settlements in the coal and rail industries, the general level in both public and private sector was and continues to be moderate. However, the fact is that the public impression was that the restraining influence of Government in these fields had faltered and the anxiety was that the forces of disruptive inflation had broken through.

'The Government's reaction to this sense of anxiety was therefore crucial. We took the opportunity of a previously arranged meeting with the TUC last week to go over the ground with them and the Prime Minister having emphasised the risks that would be run by inaction in the face of this anxiety asked them to take part urgently in discussion with Government and the CBI to devise means jointly of demonstrating the national resolve to fight and win the battle of inflation by a collaborative effort. The TUC, who had come to see the Prime Minister on other business, understandably asked for time to consider the proposal and promised to return to it as soon as possible. On Monday of this week the Prime Minister put the same request to the CBI. They were prepared for the question and gave an immediate and positive response.

TUC's answer

'We now look forward to an early answer from the TUC, who are in no doubt either of the urgency of the issues involved or of their key role in achieving this primary national objective of restoring confidence—both at home and abroad—in our common determination to beat the inflation challenge. If, as I hope, they come back with a positive reply, the next task will be to measure out how to set about the problem jointly. In some ways the method adopted is less important than the clear evidence of the will to act co-operatively to achieve the purpose. Once that is clear anxieties should subside and I feel confident they will.

'So many questions are asked as to what the Government would do if it proves impossible to devise a joint effort to overcome the problem of inflation. I dislike hypothetical questions and particularly ones which always assume the worst. What I will say is that the Government realises that it has got to beat inflation or be beaten by it and it certainly means to achieve the former and not suffer the latter.'

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mrs. M. Booth, of Rotherham, to be a member of the East Midlands Gas Consultative Council.

Councillor M. B. Roberts, of Aberystwyth, to be deputy chairman of the Wales Gas Consultative Council, in succession to Mrs. H. Harry, who has retired.

Mr. R. O. Samuel, to be a member of the North Thames Gas Consultative Council.

Alderman Mrs. E. E. Lovett, of Whitchurch Hill, to be a member of the Southern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace (second from right), is pictured during a visit to the National Gas Turbine Establishment at Pyestock, Farnborough. He is in the upstream reverberation chamber of a new noise absorption test facility, which will be available for Government and industry to study noise absorption linings for the production of quieter aero-engines. From the left: Mr. H. G. R. Robinson, Director General of the DTI Aerospace (Assessment and Research) Division; Mr. I. M. Davidson, Director of the NGTE; Mr. Cranley Onslow; and Mr. D. L. Martlew, of the establishment's Noise Department.

Loughborough man wins £2,000 small firms research competition

THE £2,000 prize offered by the Department of Trade and Industry for the best research project into any aspect of the operation, management or exporting activities of small firms has been won by Dr. D. H. Houseman of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Announcing this in London on July 12, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development and Minister with special responsibility for small firms said that interest in the competition had been widespread.

His hope that the competition would encourage people in all walks of life—industry, commerce and the academic world—to think about the problems of small firms had certainly been realised. 'I have been impressed by the quality of the entries and the wide range of subjects covered', he said.

Mr. Grant said that Dr. Houseman's project on how the trade associations help small firms would provide useful information on the ways in which small firms can obtain assistance from their trade associations. Dr. Houseman would investigate the present use of trade associations by small firms in certain sectors, the need for providing additional services which would contribute to greater managerial efficiency and the feasibility of the trade associations providing these services themselves. Mr. Grant hoped the results would be of use to industry and trade associations as well as to the Department.

Dr. Houseman, who is managing director of a small company offering consultancy and information services to manufacturing companies, will be personally responsible for the project. His investigation will be concentrated on four sectors of industry with which he has had personal and practical experience—caravan manufacture, nucleonic instruments, steel castings and refractories.

More than 1,400 entry forms were sent out following the announcement of the competition by Mr. Grant on May 3. One hundred and thirty entries were received and considered by the panel, under the Chairmanship of Professor J. B. Heath, Professor of Economics, London Graduate School of Business Studies, appointed to judge the competition.

Mr. Anthony Grant (right), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development and Minister with special responsibility for small firms, congratulates Dr. D. H. Houseman of Loughborough on winning the £2,000 prize in the DTI small firms research competition.

Industrial Director for Yorkshire and Humberside Region

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, announced on July 13 the appointment of Mr. Antony R. M. Graham as Industrial Director in the Department of Trade and Industry, Yorkshire and Humberside Region.

As Industrial Director, Mr. Graham will have the status of Under-Secretary and be based in Leeds.

His main task will be the promotion of industrial development in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region and he will be concerned with the allocation of selective assistance.

In this, he will work in close co-operation with the Department's Regional Director for the Yorkshire and Humberside Region, Mr. J. McEnery, whose appointment as Under-Secretary was announced three months ago. It is intended that Mr. Graham should take up his appointment on August 1, 1972.

Mr. Graham, who is 43, was born in Yorkshire. He has wide experience in management consultancy and relinquishes an appointment as Sheffield Regional Director of the P E Consulting Group Ltd.

Further expansion by Christie-Tyler Ltd. means 160 new jobs

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that their advance factory of 25,000 sq. ft. on the Kenfig Industrial Estate has been allocated to Glamorgan Upholstery Ltd. Glamorgan Upholstery, a subsidiary of Christie-Tyler Ltd., said to be the largest manufacturer of upholstery in the United Kingdom, are to transfer and expand their production of upholstered furniture from the factory they currently occupy on the Bridgend Industrial Estate into the Kenfig factory. Some 40 workers will transfer with the project and within three years or so employment for 120 people (the majority of which will be men) is expected to arise at the Kenfig factory.

The 15,000 sq. ft. Bridgend factory will continue to be occupied by another company in the Christie-Tyler Group and it is to be used for the manufacture of polystyrene upholstered furniture. This new project is expected to provide a further 80 male jobs, in due course, when fully operational.

Smith Bros. to expand at Workington

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that Smith Bros. (Whitehaven) Ltd. are to occupy a vacant 15,000 sq. ft. factory on the Salterbeck Industrial Estate, Workington, which is administered by The English Industrial Estates Corporation.

This factory was badly damaged by fire last year, but is being reinstated and adapted to meet the requirements of the new occupant.

Smith Bros. (Whitehaven), a member of the Peter Dixon Group, already occupy premises at Salterbeck and Hensingham and are well-known nationally in the field of flexible packaging. The company intend to use their new factory for the production of fabric transfer printing and multicopy paper. An additional 88 people, mainly men, will be employed in the new unit when full production is reached.

New exemption limits for IDC's: correction

THE Order that, with effect from July 19, 1972, increases the IDC exemption limits is SI 1972 No. 996 and not SI 1972 No. 903 as stated in the issue of June 29, 1972 (page 566).

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Monopolies Commission report on Glaxo, Beecham Group and Boots

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, accepted on July 13 the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission that the proposed acquisition of the Glaxo Group Ltd. by either the Beecham Group Ltd. or The Boots Company Ltd. should not be allowed to proceed.

The Commission unanimously concluded that the mergers could be expected to operate against the public interest and that they were unable to recommend any action which would remedy or prevent the detriments which might result if one or other of the mergers were permitted. The Commission accordingly recommended that neither merger should be permitted. They accepted that in the long term there could be some marketing advantage from increased size, particularly overseas. But they considered that the success of the British owned pharmaceutical industry depended on its ability to innovate and the main issue was the effect of the proposed mergers on the companies' research and development. They took the view that each of the companies was large enough on its own to support worthwhile r & d and that the effect on r & d, in particular that which might result from the loss of an independent centre for the taking of decisions about the direction of future r & d, outweighed the other benefits which might accrue from the merger. Assessing the effects of proposed mergers is, as the Commission's report itself recognises, very much a matter of judgement, particularly when the main issue—the future of research and development—is one on which it is difficult to obtain a great deal of firm evidence. After careful consideration of the Commission's report Mr. Davies accepts the Commission's view that in present circumstances the advantages of either of these two proposed mergers would be outweighed by the disadvantages.

The Commission's report

In reaching their conclusion the Commission considered the following to be the more important issues:

(*a*) the argument that an enlarged unit was necessary to achieve the best results in the international pharmaceutical market;
(*b*) the effect of each merger on the international marketing policy and effectiveness of the companies;
(*c*) the balance of effects of each merger on research and development.

The Commission noted that all three companies had been successful so far and had made solid contributions to the British balance of payments. They considered that the forecast by Beecham of gains from increased overseas sales was exaggerated, but nevertheless agreed that in the longer term some advantages to the merged companies and to the balance of payments might result from either merger in respect of overseas operations by both direct exports and local manufacture.

The key issue, however, was considered to be the balance of effects of either merger on research and development. The Commission's views on this issue may be summarised as follows:

(*a*) All three companies were well above the minimum size necessary to engage effectively in costly and risky research for new products or processes.
(*b*) Maximum efficiency in r & d might be achieved by a size of company well below that of the largest in the international pharmaceutical industry.
(*c*) The British-owned pharmaceutical industry was not at any material disadvantage in r & d despite it not containing companies of the size of the largest foreign-owned firms.
(*d*) Although increasingly more resources would be required in future, these should preferably be obtained from internal growth rather than by amalgamation of two independent units.
(*e*) Success in research depended upon the generation and promotion of novel ideas. There was no ground for believing that the mergers would result in more promising ideas than if the companies continued to work independently. Indeed in respect of Beecham/Glaxo the elimination of competition in work on similar areas seemed more likely to lead to fewer ideas.
(*f*) The Beecham proposal seemed likely to give rise to uncertainties in the minds of the research staff and despite efforts by management an appreciable time would be required to remove these uncertainties and to restore confidence.
(*g*) There were at present only a few independent centres in the UK from which expenditure on research could be authorised and research policy determined. Either merger would reduce this small number and the Commission considered that such a reduction would impair the British-owned industry's overall prospects of success in finding and developing new products. Boots, as an independent company, had the potential to become one of the most important centres of decision in r & d.
(*h*) Any adverse consequences of the merger on r & d would affect the future size of the British-owned pharmaceutical industry, its productivity and international competitiveness.

The conclusion of the Commission in respect of both proposals was that any advantage which might accrue from the merger in the fields of overseas marketing and some aspects of r & d would be outweighed by the disadvantages likely to arise in other sectors of r & d. These disadvantages are:

(*a*) The removal of an incentive to both Beecham and Boots to broaden the scope of their research.
(*b*) The elimination of an important independent centre for deciding the allocation of funds and direction of research which would jeopardise the discovery and development of new products in the British-owned pharmaceutical industry.
(*c*) In the case of the Beecham proposal there would be the added question of damage to the morale of the Glaxo research staff.

Because of the significance of these disadvantages arising from their influence on the future size and international competitiveness of this industry the Commission concluded that either merger could be expected to operate against the public interest.

The Commission discussed in their report a number of other issues (including the reduction of competition in the supply of drugs, the effect on the NHS, vertical integration) but they did not find any grounds for likely detriment to the public interest nor did they comment on any appreciable benefit.

Notes

The reference of these proposals to the Monopolies Commission was made by the Department of Trade and Industry under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, on February 4, 1972.

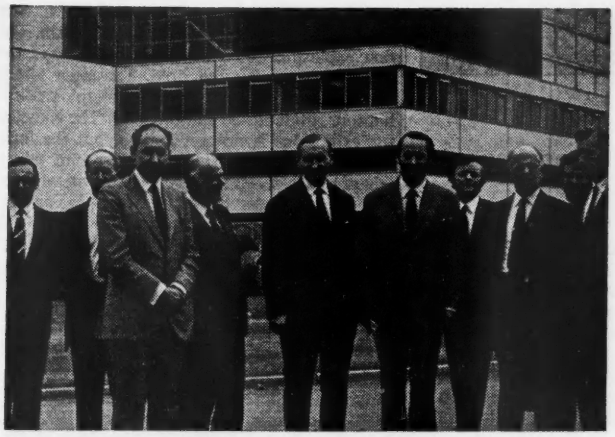
A group of nine members of the Monopolies Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Ashton Roskill, QC (the Commission's Chairman) was appointed to carry out the investigation and to report within five months (before July 4) to the Department of Trade and Industry. They reported on June 30. During the hearing the Commission took evidence from the three companies concerned, the National Research Development Corporation, the Department of Health & Social Security, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. The Commission also received written evidence from all sectors of the pharmaceutical trade and industry, from purchasers of pharmaceutical products and relevant trade associations, professional associations and trade unions.

The Report has been laid before Parliament as a House of Commons Paper (HC 341). Copies are now available from HM Stationery Office (price 78½p including postage).

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

The Distillers Company Ltd. and Mackinlays and Birnie Ltd.



Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry (fifth from left) visited the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment recently. The party is pictured in front of the protype fast reactor. Mr. Peter Mummery, director of Dounreay, is seen third from the left, while fourth from the left is Mr. Frank Doggett, deputy chairman of the UKAEA. Mr. Richard Moore, a member of the UKAEA and managing director of the Reactor Group is sixth from the left. On the extreme right is Mr. Ronald Campbell, general manager of The Nuclear Power Group.

British Airways Board proposals for organisational changes accepted

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, has accepted proposals submitted by the British Airways Board for organisational changes in the public sector airlines.

Replying on July 17 to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Heseltine said: 'Yes, I have received the report of the Airways Board provided for in section 39 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971, and it is presented to Parliament today.

'I should like to congratulate the Board on the speed with which this report has been presented. The report recommends important changes in the organisation of the public sector airlines, although BEA and BOAC continue as the main operating units in the group. The recommendations and programme for further work are consistent with the Government's objectives in setting up the Airways Board and are, therefore, acceptable to the Government. Accordingly, I have today given my consent to their being implemented.

'As the House will see from the report, the conclusions reached by the Airways Board provide a framework for further work to be done on the best organisation for certain activities and the need for legally separate air corporations. I understand from Mr. Nicolson that the Airways Board will be pressing on with their consideration of these subjects and will report to me on the legal status of the Corporation as soon as possible.'

Copies of the British Airways Board's *First Report on Organisation* (House of Commons Paper 386) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches, price 13p.

The Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Rules 1972

THE Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Rules were published on July 18. The Rules revoke Section 3(b) of the Limited Partnerships Rules 1907 with effect from August 1.

At present a fee of 25p is payable to the Registrar of Companies when documents are delivered to him for registration under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907. The effect of the new Rules is to abolish this fee.

Business Statistics Office

A booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is available from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS Tel. 01-866 8771, ext. 17 or 123.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

No.	Grantee	Subject-matter
June 5, 1972		
1,180,361	Eric Frederick Baxter	Windscreen wipers eliminating blind-spots and providing improved wiping of the screen.
June 9, 1972		
1,046,843	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., and Automatic Telephones and Electric Company Ltd.	Electrical equipment.
1,089,042	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telecommunication exchange.
1,096,719	Erich Netzch trading as Gebruder Netzch Maschinfabrik	Filter presses.
1,099,481	Jaz S.A.	Torsien-operated mechanical oscillator.
1,138,844	Pierre Grospas	Apparatus for boring earth by cable-controlled percussion.
1,143,932	Ateliers des Charmilles S.A.	A protecting circuit for an electrolytic machining system.
1,148,351	Ateliers des Charmilles S.A.	Apparatus for electrical machining of current conductive workpieces.
1,149,310	Houilleres du Bassin du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais	Nitric acid digestion of phosphates.
1,165,236	Societe Chimique des Charbonages	Method for stabilising polyoxymethylene.
1,172,785	Aktieselskabet de Smithske Jernstoberier O.G. Maskinvaerksteder	Briquetting presses.
1,188,864	ITT Industries Inc.	Method for the manufacturing of a solid state circuit adaptable as HF tuner.
1,253,178	Kugelfischer Georg Schafer & Co.	High pressure hose.
June 13, 1972		
993,313	N.V. Vereenigde Glasfabrieken (United Glassworks)	A method of, and apparatus for, treating rotationally symmetric glass articles in an annular burner.
993,414	N.V. Vereenigde Glasfabrieken (United Glassworks)	Method of, and apparatus for, burning off the moil from hollow glassware.
994,063	N.V. Vereenigde Glasfabrieken (United Glassworks)	Method of, and apparatus for, severing a moil from a glass workpiece.
997,401	N.V. Vereenigde Glasfabrieken (United Glassworks)	Method of, and means for, removing glass articles from a mould.
1,113,371	Polytype AG	Improved automatic apparatus for printing of lids.
1,241,818	Societe Industrielle Delattre-Levivier 'SIDL'	A safety device for a hoisting grab.
1,241,735	Creusot-Loire	Bogie for a rail vehicle.
1,243,894	Creusot-Loire	Manufacturing aluminium bronze stainless steel bimetallic plates.
1,257,487	Creusot-Loire	Nuclear reactor cases.
June 14, 1972		
940,092	S. Smith & Sons (England) Ltd.	Apparatus for sound reproduction.
1,145,665	Hatier Editions S.A.	Improved document carrier.
1,230,814	Chemische Werke Albert	Reinforcement of rubber.
June 15, 1972		
1,135,489	Arnold Frederick Kent	Improvements in and relating to infant carrying cots.
1,166,693	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Learning machines.
1,172,869	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Optical systems.
1,198,984	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Image on character recognition by holographic techniques.
June 22, 1972		
1,085,827	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic developers
1,197,536	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Improved photographic emulsion for the photo solubilisation process
1,201,677	Plastorex SA	A process for the simultaneous moulding and decoration of articles made of thermosetting resin
1,207,855	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Photographic antifoggants
1,226,111	Societe Anonyme Francaise du Ferodo	Means for regulating a vacuum
1,250,961	Henry Folke Swenson	Hydraulic work-centering and work-driving device
1,252,694	Henry Folke Swenson	Work holders

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JULY 10

Civil service salaries

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked to detail the 89 staff in his department who will under the Boyle proposals have their salaries increased by 18 per cent retrospectively to last January; and what their present and future salaries would be. Mr. Davies answered: 'There is one Permanent Secretary in my Department who will have his salary increased from £14,000 to £15,750; three Second Permanent Secretaries who will have their salaries increased from £13,000 to £14,750; 17 Deputy Secretaries who will have their salaries increased form £9,000 to £10,500; and 65 Under Secretaries who will have their salaries increased from £6,750 to £8,250. In addition, there are three staff on intermediate salary rates which will be increased by comparable amounts.'

EEC vehicle standards

A question was asked on representations received about the effect on exports and imports by heavy goods vehicle manufacturers of forthcoming European Economic Community Standards for gross vehicle weights and axle loadings. Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development answered: 'None Sir. But I am aware of the importance which the British vehicle industry attaches to this subject, and my Department is keeping in close touch with the negotiations on what standards will apply in the enlarged Community.'

EEC imports from developing countries

The following information was given by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, to a Member who asked what was the value of imports by European Economic Community member countries from developing countries in 1960 and 1970, respectively.

	US $ million	
	1960	1970
Belgium/Luxembourg	752.9	1,663.5
France	2,423.9	3,999.5
German F R	2,261.6	4,830.7
Italy	1,143.6	3,448.3
Netherlands	902.7	2,169.5
EEC total	7,484.7	16,111.5

Machine tool industry

Mr. Chataway told a Member, who asked what amount of additional support to the machine tool industry had now been provided since the budget statement, that the £9-10 million made available for the special scheme of public sector purchasing of machine tools had been increased to £16 million.

Unit trusts

Mr. Noble was asked to list the Secretary of State's statutory powers to control the soliciting in this country of funds for investment in unit trusts, whether resident in the United Kingdom or not. Mr. Noble answered: 'It is an offence under Section 14 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958 to distribute circulars inviting or containing information calculated to lead to investment in a unit trust scheme, unless the Department has either authorised the scheme or given permission for the distribution. The statutory conditions for authorisation are given in Section 17 and the First Schedule of the Act, which amongst other things require the managers and trustee to be incorporated in the United Kingdom.'

Imports from Japan

In answer to a question on proposals from the Japanese Manufacturers Association for regulating future imports of their products into the United Kingdom, Mr. Noble said: 'Although we have not directly received any proposals from Japanese business organisations for regulating future imports from Japan into the United Kingdom, we are in close touch with the Confederation of British Industry about discussions which they are having about this problem with their Japanese counterpart, the Keidanren.'

Consumer protection

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, answered questions about legislation for the better protection of consumers' interests. He said: 'It is our intention as soon as possible to introduce legislation to strengthen the protection given to the consumer by the Sale of Goods Act.'

Mr. Onslow was also asked if an expert committee would be appointed to examine and report on measures which would provide greater protection for consumers. He answered: 'No, Sir. I am always ready to consider proposals for new measures to protect consumers' interests but I do not think an expert committee is needed at present.'

Industrial development

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, was asked how many jobs had been created in West Central Scotland to date as a direct result of granting the area special development status; and what had been the total cost so far of granting this status. 'I regret that figures for jobs created and the cost of granting special development area status to West Central Scotland are not available', Mr. Grant replied. 'However, since February 1971, 104 industrial development certificates have been approved there for schemes of 10,000 sq. ft. and over in manufacturing industry from which the applicants estimated that 9,600 jobs would arise when the projects were complete and fully manned. This figure takes no account of jobs that may arise in the service sector.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12

'London Statesman'

In answer to a question on the damage sustained by the British vessel *London Statesman* arising out of an explosion off Saigon, Vietnam, Mr. Noble said: 'I understand that the *London Statesman* was extensively damaged and partially sunk by two separate explosions in the early hours of July 10 (local time) whilst in Nha Trang Lightering Harbour, South Vietnam. The first explosion holed the engine room and the second the number five hold. The stern of the ship has settled on the bottom of the shallow harbour, in about 36 feet of water. The cause of the explosions is not yet known, but the local authorities are conducting inquiries into this. I will consider, when the result is known, whether any inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 is necessary. I understand that all the officers and crew are safe and uninjured and that their next of kin have been so informed.'

Certification fees for hovercraft

Mr. Noble was asked to state the total certification fees of the British made HM2 Sidewall Hovercraft consequent upon the introduction of the Hovercraft (Fees) Regulations 1972; and how this compared with the equivalent fees for the Italian made H57 Hydrofoil. He replied that the fees for a safety certificate for a HM2 hovercraft were now £540 for the initial issue and £432 for annual renewal. A fee based on the actual costs involved was also payable by the manufacturers for issue of a type certificate. Mr. Noble continued: 'A fee of £147.20 is charged, both initially and for annual renewal, of a ship's passenger certificate for a H57 hydrofoil; this includes, where necessary, a radio certificate. In addition, surveyor's attendance costs abroad, typically some £300, for the initial survey, are charged.

'The hydrofoil fee does not fully reflect costs and is under consideration.'

Pit closures

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was questioned about discussions with the National Coal Board regarding amendments to the Coal Industry Act in relation to the problem of future pit closures; and if it was intended, either by fresh legislation, amendment of the Coal Industry Act or by Ministerial directive, to request the NCB to begin a new pit closure programme during 1972-3. Mr. Emery said: 'We shall present proposals as soon as possible for dealing with the financial problems of the coal industry. But I can assure the right hon. Member now that we have no intention of instructing the Board on the question of pit closures which are an essential part of the Board's management responsibility.'

Newport

A Member asked what steps were being taken to assist in the provision of alternative employment at Newport, Monmouthshire, to offset the loss of jobs due to the proposed closure of Stewart and Lloyds Tube Works and the redundancies at Whiteheads Steel Works, British Aluminium Ltd. and Black Clowson Ltd. 'Newport, with its excellent communications network, has many advantages and will be well placed to take advantage of the proposed new arrangements for regional assistance,' replied Mr. Grant.

THURSDAY, JULY 13

Welsh-speaking civil servants in Wales

Mr. Davies was asked how many of the non-industrial civil servants working in the Welsh Office of his department had a working knowledge of Welsh; and what percentage this was of the total. He answered that there were eight

members of the staff of the Welsh Office of the DTI, in Cardiff and in Colwyn Bay, with a working knowledge of Welsh. This was about 9.8 per cent of the total staff who were all non-industrial.

In answer to a similar question about the Investment Grants Office in Cardiff, Mr. Davies said that eight members of the staff had a working knowledge of Welsh, and that this was about 2.9 per cent of the total staff who were all non-industrial.

Monopolies Commission report on Beechams, Boots and Glaxo

Mr. Davies, asked when he expected to publish the Monopolies Commission report on the proposed mergers involving Beechams, Boots and Glaxo, said: 'The Report has been published this afternoon. The Commission's conclusion was that either of the proposed mergers might be expected to operate against the public interest. The Commission were unable to recommend any action which would remedy or prevent the detriment which might result if either of the mergers were to be permitted. I have accepted this conclusion and I am asking both Beecham Group Ltd. and The Boots Company Ltd. for an assurance that they will not now proceed with a formal bid for Glaxo Holdings Ltd.' (*See also page 110*).

Proposed civil aviation licensing

Mr. Onslow was asked why the DTI did not intend to comply with the recommendation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in 1970 that all member states, including the United Kingdom, should introduce a licensing system for operations officers. He said: 'No such recommendation was made but I understand that the Civil Aviation Authority is considering an approach from the British Guild of Flight Operations Officers on this matter.'

Prosecution of seamen

Mr. Noble was asked if legislation would be introduced to exempt seamen from prosecution for desertion or breach of contract if they refused to sail aboard a vessel bound for a war zone either from a British port or a foreign port of call. He said: 'We have already undertaken to review the penal sections of the Merchant Shipping Act 1970 which modify the penal sections of the 1894 Act and I do not wish to prejudge the outcome of this review.'

FRIDAY, JULY 14

Hallmarking Statutes

Asked when he expected to publish the promised Green Paper dealing with consolidation and amendment of the Hallmarking Statutes, Mr. Noble said: 'We hope to publish a consultative document on the administration and enforcement of hallmarking, but cannot yet say when this will be.'

Import of live tortoises

Mr. Noble, asked if he would prohibit the import of live tortoises into this country, in view of the numbers being imported and the unsuitable climatic conditions in Great Britain which resulted in a very high mortality rate, said such a ban would not be justified on evidence currently available. Restrictions limiting imports of common species of tortoise only to the period April 1-June 30 each year had been introduced earlier this year in the interests of controlling numbers and of facilitating acclimatisation, important to the survival of the animals. The full effects of this measure could not yet be assessed.

Motor insurance

A Member asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry whether he would make a statement on the discussions which had taken place between his department and the British Insurance Association as to the means by which the Association could contribute towards giving greater confidence to the public who took out motor-insurance policies. Mr. Noble, replying, said that while standing ready to give the Department all possible general assistance and information, the British Insurance Association felt it incompatible with its character as a trade association to be itself involved in monitoring or investigation.

Consumer-goods imports

What was the sterling value, and the percentage of total imports, of finished consumer goods imported into the United Kingdom in the last available three-month period, and what were the figures for the same period 12 months ago? asked a Member. Mr. Noble replied: 'For March to May 1972, imports of consumer goods (including cars) were approximately £275 million representing 10 per cent of total imports, compared with about £190 million and 7½ per cent in the corresponding period of 1971. These figures aggregate those headings in Sections 7 and 8 (Finished Manufactures) of the Overseas Trade Statistics, which are believed to include mainly consumer goods. The allocation between consumer and capital goods is to some extent arbitrary as some imports, eg cars, may be used for either purpose.'

Regional policies within the EEC

Asked if he intended that the costs of any regional policy in an enlarged European Economic Community should be paid for out of the Community budget, Mr. Grant said the Community had recognised that the resources devoted to regional development by national governments should be supplemented by assistance from Community funds.

Department of Trade and Industry

Offices providing services for British exporters

Headquarters

Export Services Division

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland

314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C. 3
Tel. Glasgow Central (STD 041-248) 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office

29a High Street, Inverness
Tel. Inverness (STD 0463) 30867

Office for Wales

Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL
Tel. Cardiff (STD 0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

North Wales District Office

Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbs.
Tel. Colwyn Bay (STD 0492) 44261

Northern Regional Office

Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. Newcastle upon Tyne (STD 0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI-NTYNE.

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office

Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office

City House, New Station Street, Leeds, LS1 4JQ
Tel. Leeds (STD 0532) 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

North-Western Regional Office

Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BA
Tel. Manchester Central (STD 061-236) 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office

Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, BI5 1SJ
Tel. Birmingham Midland (STD 021-643) 8221. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office

Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. Nottingham (STD 0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office

The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2PB
Tel. Bristol (STD 0272) 21071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce

Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. Belfast (STD 0232) 34489. Telex 74578 GOVNI BELFAST

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.7	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	−41
2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	11	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.3	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	124	124.8	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	119	121 6	180	181	122	106.5	143	138 ††	160			−156	−122	−3	−29
1971 Nov		124.8				106.8									
Dec.		124.5				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8				107.0									
Feb		113.5				106.0									
Mar		126.6				106.6									
Apr		127.5				108.1									
May		131.2				108.5									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963	1963	Series in £ million
										4,282	4,362	
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	744	129	23,711	207	197	979
1970 2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24.054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9 8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	100
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	782	119	23.639	217	197	283
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	836	118	23,598	213	202	354
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141. 6	265.9	877	124		207	214	242
2nd qtr				136.2 p	143.4 p		839 p	133 p		215 p	218 p	30
1971 Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	134.2	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	135.6	141.2	265.2	872	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	134.6	141.6	265.6	872	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	886	126		202	221	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6 r	268.5	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2 p	143.4 p	271.1 p	828	134		211 p	218 p	
Jun				136.2 p	144.2 p		799 p	138 p		224 p	215 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 15th June 1972

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury will be published in *Economic Trends* for July at the end of the month

Recent developments

On Friday June 23 the Government announced that, as a temporary measure, the sterling exchange rate would be allowed to float. Since then the market rate for sterling has not been held within the announced limits either in respect of the US dollar or in respect of EEC currencies. Other countries have maintained the exchange rate regime agreed at the Smithsonian Institution in December 1971 and EEC countries are continuing with their special currency arrangements subject to minor modifications. Denmark and the Irish Republic have, however, like the UK, withdrawn from the EEC scheme, although Denmark has continued to maintain its official buying and selling rates for the US dollar. The immediate cause of the decision to float was the weight of international short-term capital movements. On June 29 the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons that intervention to defend the rate in the week preceding the float had totalled some $2,500 million and had been accelerating when the decision was taken. As a consequence of the decision to float, exchange control has been extended to UK residents' transactions with countries of the overseas sterling area, except the Irish Republic.

During June the United Kingdom official reserves fell by $185 million to stand at $6,965 million at the end of the month. This was after long-term debt servicing payments of $69 million. The end-June figure does not reflect the intervention on EEC currencies during the month, settlement of which is due at the end of July. On June 29 the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons that 'if we were settling now we could cover the amount (of around $2,500 million) from the reserves and from funds swapped forward, and we would still have without any borrowing at all reserves of over 5½ billion dollars'. In addition the United Kingdom's gold tranche of $760 million in the International Monetary Fund is unused, and the United Kingdom has no outstanding official short or medium term debt.

The market rate for sterling opened the month of June at $2.6123. The market was quiet until Thursday June 15 when there was a comparatively small outflow, but on Friday June 16 this became substantial and the rate touched $2.5855. The exchange markets were closed on June 23 and 26; when they reopened the rate was initially quoted around $2.5100. In the period since, the rate has fluctuated below this level and on July 12 was around $2.4425.

Following the Budget measures most of the available indicators suggest that there has been a strong pick-up in demand and activity. With the volume of retail sales in April and May well up on the first quarter rate and a sharp rise in new car registrations consumers' expenditure should show a marked increase in the second quarter of this year. Of the other expenditure items, the volume of exports partly recovered from the low first quarter level. Retailers' stocks showed little change in April and May together but no information is available on manufacturers' stockbuilding. Industrial production in April and May was also at a high level.

In the labour market the pressure of demand for labour, as reflected by the figures for unemployment, unfilled vacancies and redundancies has risen considerably in recent months. The seasonally-adjusted total of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) in Great Britain, which had fallen by 62,000 in May, fell by a further 29,000 in June to 799,000 (3.5 per cent of all employees). In the second quarter it fell by an average of 29,000 a month. The total register of unemployed in the United Kingdom (not seasonally adjusted) fell from 1,017,000 to 834,000 during the second quarter. There was a further rise in adult vacancies of 5,000 in June to about 138,000, the highest total since February 1971. Redundancies (not seasonally adjusted) notified to the Department of Employment in the second quarter were running at less than half the rate in the preceding year.

Demand and activity

The rise in consumers' spending in April and May has been led by a strong upswing in the purchases of new cars; the number of new car registrations which rose by 6,000 in April above the first quarter monthly average of 121,000, reached a new peak of 151,000 in May. In the two months together, new car registrations were around 15 per cent higher than the first quarter average. Preliminary indications are that registrations may again have been very high in June. The volume of rental sales, which in April[1] was above the first quarter rate, was at a rather higher rate in May and was almost 2 per cent up on the first quarter level.

New instalment credit extended by finance houses and retailers in May was considerably higher than in recent months, but below the levels in August and September last year. Lending by finance houses in the three months to May was 6 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, but credit advanced by retailers was 4 per cent lower and the value of retailers/ sales in instalment credit terms 3 per cent lower.

There was a surplus on visible trade in June of £15 million. The value of exports in June was £798 million. In the period April to June, exports averaged £766 million a month, 4 per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, but the comparison is distorted by the effects of the miners' strike which depressed the March figure. Imports in June were valued ar £783 million and over the second quarter imports averaged £792 a month, 2 per cent higher than the average in the first quarter. The movement between the first and second quarters, however, reflected a number of special factors. The deficit on visible trade in the second quarter as a whole average £26 million a month, and with net invisible earnings estimated to have continued in surplus at about £50 million a month, the current account has remained in surplus over this period.

After recovering strongly in March from the losses in February caused by the Coal strike and power cuts, industrial production showed further substantial increases in April and May. In the two months together, the index of industrial production was 3¼ per cent above the average in the second half of 1971. Within the total, the corresponding figure for manufacturing production was a rise of about 2¼ per cent.

[1] The seasonal adjustment of the volume of retail sales in the March and April separate periods is particularly difficult this year because of the timing of Easter.

(*continued on next page*)

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION
continued

Prices and incomes

In the ten months since the beginning of the CBI's price restraint initiative last August, retail prices have risen by 4¾ per cent. The corresponding figure for the same months a year earlier was 8¾ per cent. The all-items retail price index (not seasonally adjusted) rose by ½ per cent in May to be around 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The corresponding figure in April was 6¼ per cent. The index which excludes seasonal food (not seasonally adjusted), rose by about ¼ per cent in May to be 6 per cent higher at an annual rate over six months earlier, slightly less than in April.

An important aspect of the movement of the retail price index over the last year has been a marked slowing down in the rate of increase of food prices. In the year to May 1972 food prices rose by about 6½ per cent, whereas in the preceding year they increased by around 11 per cent. The slow-down in food prices is largely due to movements in prices of home produced products for direct consumption and items manufactured mainly from home produced raw materials. In the year to May 1972, the prices of items mainly home produced for direct consumption rose by 3¾ per cent compared with 16¼ per cent in the preceding year. The corresponding figures for prices of food manufactured mainly from home produced raw materials were rises of 7½ per cent and 13 per cent. Prices of items mainly imported for direct consumption rose by around 12½ per cent in both years while prices of food manufactured primarily from imported raw materials rose by 5½ per cent in the year to May 1972 and 9¾ per cent in the preceding year.

In the two months May and June wholesale prices of manufactured products for the home market (not seasonally adjusted rose by about 1 per cent. The total increase since last June has been 4½ per cent, compared with 8½ per cent in the preceding year. The wholesale price index of basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (not seasonally adjusted) showed little change in May and June; in the twelve months to June the index rose by 2 per cent.

The index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 1 per cent in May and was 11¾ per cent higher than a year earlier. In the three months to May the index rose by 2 per cent compared with 2¼ per cent a year earlier. There was a sharp rise of about 2¼ per cent in the monthly index of average earnings in April reflecting, in part, increased activity in a number of industries.

National income and expenditure: first quarter 1972

As was foreseen at the time of the Budget and in this Assessment in May and June, domestic product in the first quarter of this year was below the level in the second half of 1971. In the revised estimates of national income and expenditure in the first quarter published last week, the fall in the average estimate of domestic product is shown to have been around 2¼ per cent. Interpretation of the figures, however, is complicated by adverse effects of the coal strike and power cuts on demand and activity, and by problems of the seasonal adjustment process associated with the expenditure-based estimates of domestic product (see next paragraph).

Of the three separate measures of domestic product the expenditure-based estimate showed the biggest fall, but the first quarter figure may be artificially low. A changing pattern of seasonality is apparently evolving in the expenditure series which may not be fully taken account of by the seasonal adjustment process. In addition, expenditure in the first quarter was particularly affected by the coal strike and power cuts. The fall in the expenditure-based estimate of around 3½ per cent from the level in the second half of 1971 is largely attributable to a substantial run-down in the first quarter of some £155 million in stocks much of which probably reflects the drawing on stocks while production was disrupted. The balance of trade was also affected by the miners' strike; the volume of exports of goods and services was 2½ per cent lower than the average in the second half of last year and the volume of imports of goods and services—swollen by the ending of the US dock strike, higher imports of coal and the import of Boeing 747 aircraft—was 5½ per cent higher. Consumers' expenditure was around ½ per cent higher than the average in the second half of 1971, but fixed investment was little changed.

The price-deflated income estimate in the first quarter of 1972 was 2 per cent below the level in the second half of last year and the output-based estimate showed a fall of around 1 per cent. On the output side, industrial production fell by about 3 per cent largely as a result of the direct and indirect effects of the coal strike. Outside industrial production, the output of the service industries showed a small increase.

Financial developments

In the May banking month, money stock (M3) increased by £280 million (1½ per cent). This was a considerably smaller increase than in each of the two previous months, though the average increase over the last three months rose to just under 2 per cent per month. Bank lending to the private sector continues to be the dominant factor in the growth of money stock. In the three months ended May 17 advances by banks (excluding finance houses recognised in March) in Great Britain to UK residents rose by £1,374 million, nearly twice the growth in the previous quarter. The biggest rise was in lending to the financial sector (£585 million); lending to persons again grew substantially (£354 million) but lending to manufacturing industry showed only a small increase (£34 million).

Interest rates rose sharply in June, particularly at the short end, where the foreign exchange outflow resulted in a severe shortage of funds in the money market. The increase in Bank rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent on June 22 reflected the upward movement in domestic short-term interest rates and was consistent with the Government's intention to keep the growth of money supply at a rate adequate to finance the 5 per cent expansion of output aimed at the Budget. Clearing bank base rates were increased twice during the month; from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent on June 9 and 13 and from 5 per cent to 6 per cent on June 30, when interest rates on personal loans were also increased. On June 28 the Bank of England, announced that to assist the banking system in maintaining reserve asset ratios following the foreign exchange outflow, they were prepared exceptionally to make available temporary sale and repurchase facilities in short-dated gilt-edged stocks at a rate of interest of 6½ per cent.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Estimated figures for vehicle production in June

THE first of a new series of monthly figures providing an early estimate of the production of cars and commercial vehicles has been published. On the basis of the production of the major manufacturers, estimated total production in the five weeks to July 1 was:

	Total	Average weekly rate
Cars	195,000	39,000
Commercial vehicles	40,000	8,000

More precise and detailed figures for the period will be published later.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UK

United Kingdom trade in June

Summary

General assessment. In June, there was a surplus on visible trade of £15 million, seasonally adjusted; for the second quarter as a whole there was a deficit averaging £26 million a month. With net invisible earnings estimated to have continued in surplus at about £50 million a month during the quarter, the current account has remained in surplus over this period.

Exports. The value of exports in June was £798 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. In the period April to June, exports averaged £766 million a month, 4 per cent higher than in the preceding quarter. The largest increases compared with the first quarter were in exports to North America and in deliveries of food, beverages and tobacco, chemicals and other semi-manufactured goods. This comparison is however, distorted by the effect of the miners' strike which depressed the March figure. In the first half of this year as a whole, exports were 2 per cent below their level in the second half of 1971.

Imports. Imports in June were valued at £783 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis; over the second quarter, they averaged £792 million a month, 2 per cent higher than the average of the preceding quarter. Imports of industrial materials increased by 5 per cent while arrivals of finished manufactures fell by 1 per cent. There was a large increase in arrivals from the EEC and a substantial reduction in deliveries from North America. The movement between the first and second quarters reflected a number of special factors. For the first half of this year, imports increased by 8 per cent compared with the second half of 1971.

Effect of the floating of the £ sterling. It is unlikely that the trade figures for June have been affected to any noticeable degree by the floating of the £ sterling which began on June 23, 1972 (See Note 1(f) on Timing).

Note: In arriving at the export figure for June, the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary. (See Note 1 (e).)

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1970	657	656	+ 1
1971	740	715	+25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+21
2nd quarter	653	666	−13
3rd quarter	623	648	−25
4th quarter	709	690	+19
1971 1st quarter	665	687	−22
2nd quarter	762	724	+38
3rd quarter	774	715	+59
4th quarter	760	735	+25
1972 1st quarter	740	779	−39
2nd quarter p	766	792	−26
January	741	743	− 2
February	756	790	−34
March	721	804	−83
April p	750	800	−50
May p r	751	793	−42
June p	798	783	+15
1st quarter	740	779	−39
2nd quarter p	766	792	−26
1st half p	753	786	−33

†† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).
‡‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages ‖

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1971 July	759	716	+43
August	769	716	+53
September	774	715	+59
October	778	723	+55
November	761	729	+32
December	760	735	+25
1972 January	750	738	+12
February	764	763	+ 1
March	740	779	−39
April	742	798	−56
May	741	799	−58
June	766	792	−26

‖ Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d))

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values ¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) §§	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1971	765	−33	+ 9	740
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	680	−29	+14	665
2nd quarter	780	−34	+15	762
3rd quarter	798	−34	+10	774
4th quarter	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 1st quarter	776	−37	—	740
2nd quarter p	810	−44	—	766
January	776	−35	—	741
February	789	−33	—	756
March	763	−42	—	721
April p	790	−40	—	750
May p r	798	−46	—	751
June p	843	−45	—	798
1st quarter	776	−37	—	740
2nd quarter p	810	−44	—	766
1st half p	793	−40	—	753

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

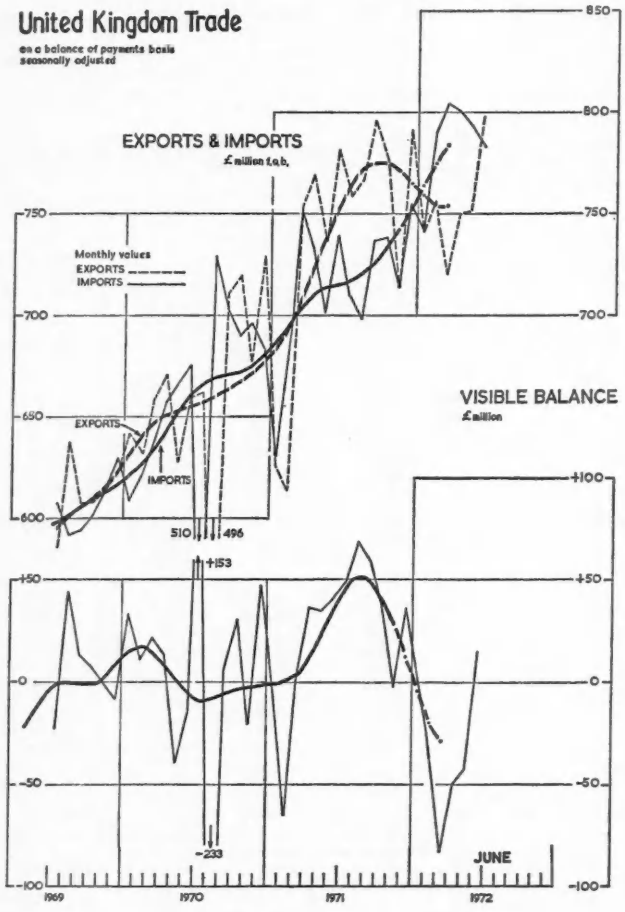
Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) §§	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	− 2	+ 1	−77	−19	656
1971	819	− 1	+ 0	−86	−18	715
1970 1st quarter	715	− 2	+ 0	−71	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	—	−76	−16	666
3rd quarter	740	− 1	+ 2	−78	−16	648
4th quarter	796	− 2	+ 1	−83	−23	690
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	822	− 1	—	−87	−10	724
3rd quarter	817	− 1	—	−84	−18	715
4th quarter	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 1st quarter	882	—	+ 1	−84	−19	779
2nd quarter p	891	—	+ 1	−87	−13	792
January	843	—	—	−81	−19	743
February	887	—	+ 2	−85	−15	790
March	914	—	—	−87	−23	804
April p	892	—	—	−86	− 6	800
May p r	885	—	+ 1	−86	− 6	793
June p	897	—	+ 1	−88	−27	783
1st quarter	882	—	+ 1	−84	−19	779
2nd quarter p	891	—	+ 1	−87	−13	792
1st half p	887	—	+ 1	−86	−16	786

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN JUNE

continued



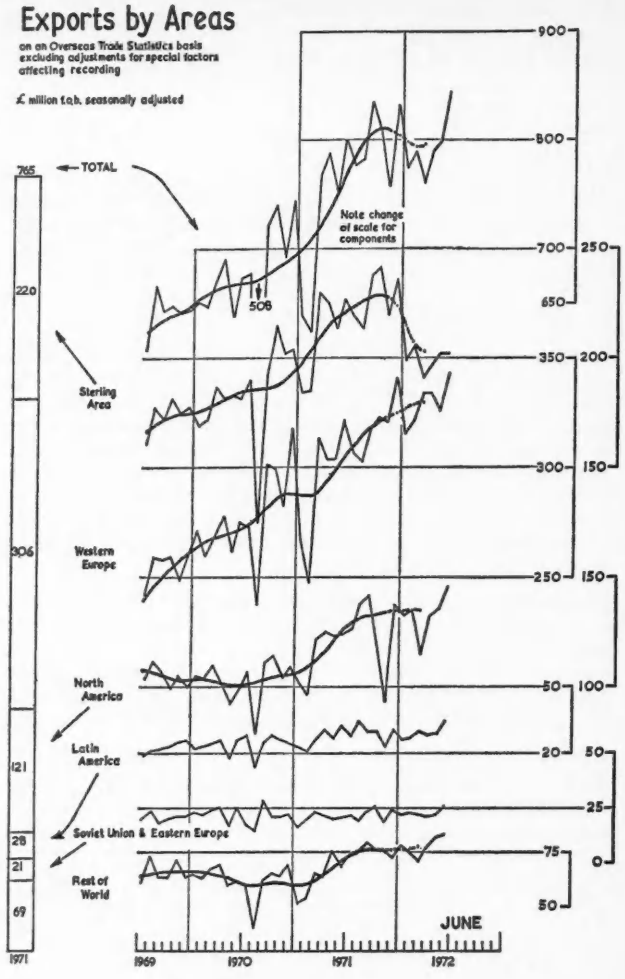


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob **	Imports cif	
			Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1970	1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5	790.4
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3	847.2
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7	905.5
	2nd quarter p	844.7	915.9	915.9
	April	758.0	865.0	865.0
	May r	878.7	931.5	931.5
	June p	897.4	951.2	951.2

** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS§
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1971		765	220	306	162	116	121	28	21	69
	3rd quarter	798	224	309	164	114	135	31	21	75
	4th quarter	801	232	328	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972	1st quarter	776	199	324	173	122	128	28	22	75
	April p	790	197	334	178	126	132	28	21	78
	May	798	202	326	173	127	135	29	23	82
	June p	843	202	344	191	126	146	35	26	83
	1st quarter	776	199	324	173	122	128	28	22	75
	2nd quarter p	810	200	335	181	126	138	30	23	81
	1st half p	793	199	329	177	124	133	29	23	78

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates

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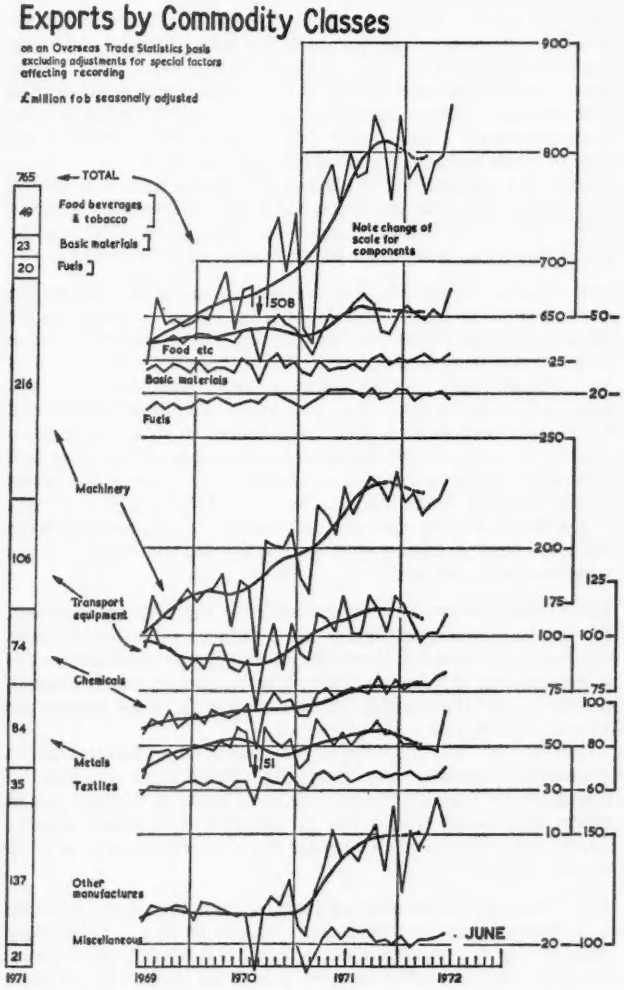
Exports

General comment. Exports in June were £798 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, £47 million higher than in the preceding month. This large rise reflected increased deliveries to most major markets except the sterling area, exports to which remained virtually unchanged, and was distributed over a wide range of commodity groups. In the second quarter of this year exports were 4 per cent higher than in the first quarter but the comparison is influenced by the effect that the miners' strike had on the March export figure. Between the second half of 1971 and the first half of this year exports fell by 2 per cent.

Market pattern. § Between the first two quarters of this year exports to North America increased by 8 per cent reflecting a 10 per cent rise in shipments to the United States. Exports to Western Europe rose by 3 per cent mainly because of a rise of 5 per cent in deliveries to the EEC. There was an increase of 1 per cent in deliveries to the sterling area, and an increase of 8 per cent to all other markets; the latter increase reflected a 15 per cent rise of exports to Japan.

Commodity pattern. § Exports of manufactures between the first two quarters of this year rose by 3 per cent. Among finished manufactures which in total increased by 2 per cent, exports of road motor vehicles increased by 5 per cent; in contrast deliveries of ships and aircraft, which tend to vary erratically, declined by around 20 per cent. Exports of semi-manufactured goods increased by 7 per cent between the two quarters reflecting increased deliveries of both chemicals and other semi-manufactures. Over the same period deliveries of non-manufactures increased by 3 per cent reflecting a 6 per cent increase in food, beverages and tobacco.



Imports

General comment. Imports in June totalled £783 million seasonally adjusted, somewhat less than in recent months. In the second quarter as a whole their monthly average was £792 million, 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter, when they were swollen by the effects of the coal strike, the recovery from the dock strikes in the United States, and the arrival of several large aircraft. Over the first half-year imports averaged £786 million a month, 8 per cent higher than in the second half of 1971.

Commodity pattern. § Between the first and second quarters, imports of food, beverages and tobacco fell slightly, a sharp fall in tobacco imports (which were high in the first quarter following the ending of the US dock strikes) being partially offset by a small increase in food imports. Deliveries of fuel also fell—by 7 per cent—in part reflecting the high level of coal imports in the first quarter. Imports of industrial materials increased by 5 per cent with basic materials and semi-manufactures both increasing at about the same rate. Arrivals of finished manufactures fell by 1 per cent; within this group there were small increases in imports of machinery and road motor vehicles, and a somewhat larger increase in arrivals of miscellaneous manufactured goods, but there was a sharp reduction in imports of other transport equipment, reflecting the high level of arrivals of aircraft in the first quarter.

Sources of imports. § In the second quarter, imports from Western Europe were 7 per cent higher than in the first quarter; arrivals

§ See Note 1 (b).

(continued on next page)

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
3rd quarter	798	58	24	21	668	332	224	82	25	75	84	35	142	26
4th quarter	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
April	790	53	25	20	667	323	219	73	28	79	79	35	151	22
May	798	50	25	21	676	323	222	77	24	82	78	36	167	23
June p	843	63	28	18	711	342	231	81	29	84	96	40	154	25
1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
2nd quarter p	810	55	26	20	685	329	224	77	27	81	84	37	157	23
1st half p	793	54	26	20	673	327	222	75	30	79	83	37	148	22

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

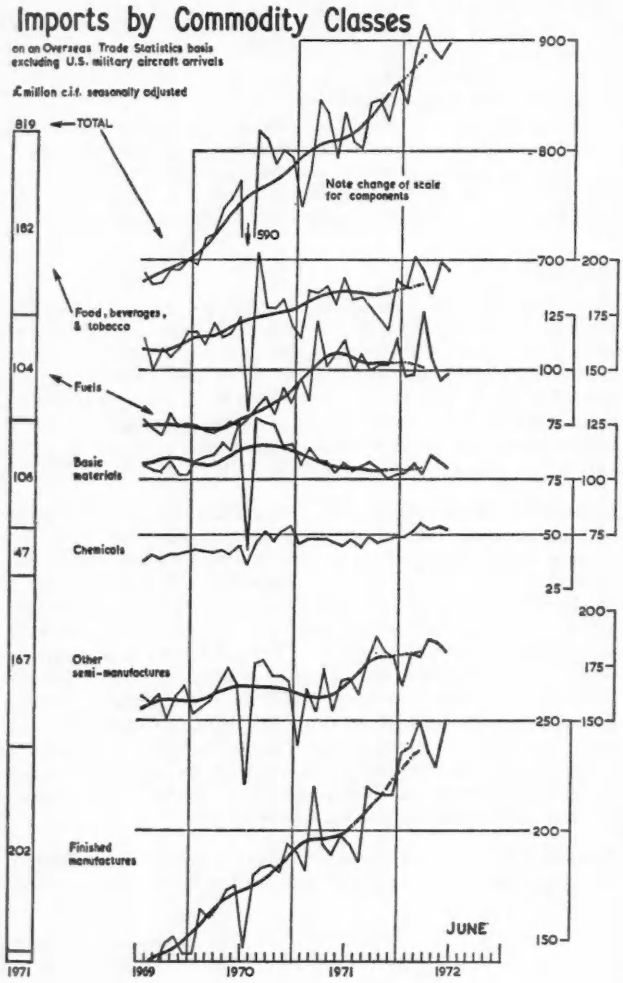
UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN JUNE
continued

from EEC countries rose by 10 per cent, while there was a 5 per cent increase in arrivals from EFTA. Imports from North America were 12 per cent lower, largely reflecting the high level in the first quarter. Arrivals from the sterling area were marginally lower.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1971 (Table 7 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.



1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influence, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on

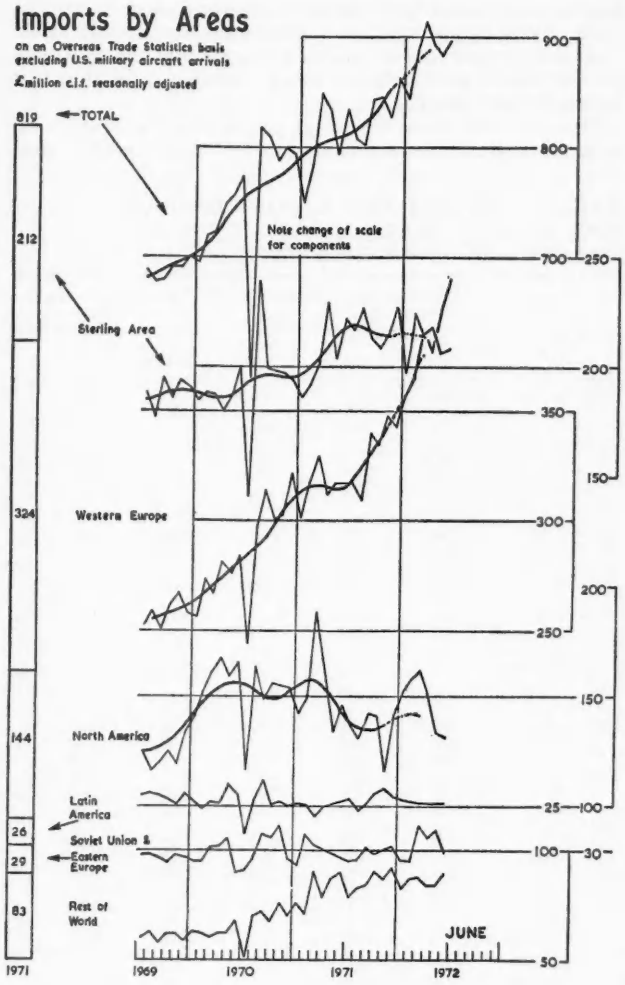
TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter	882	881	195	107	330	104	52	175	241	241	9
April	892	892	185	105	351	111	53	187	236	236	10
May	885	885	199	95	348	108	54	186	229	229	10
June p	897	897	195	98	338	105	52	181	249	249	16
1st quarter	882	881	195	107	330	104	52	175	241	241	9
2nd quarter p	891	891	193	100	345	108	53	184	238	238	12
1st half p	887	886	194	104	338	106	52	180	240	240	11

§ See Note 1 (b).
p provisional estimates.

underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.



1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out this year support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

The values on a singificant proportion of import documents are denominated in foreign currencies. These are converted to sterling at the market rate of exchange appropriate at the time of lodgement of the customs documents, and therefore immediately reflect any changes in exchange rates. The values of only a small proportion of export documents are denominated in foreign currencies and therefore the immediate effect of changes in the exchange rates or the sterling value of exports will be much smaller.

2. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on July 27† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 142 in the Monthly Digest for August‡, due to be published in the second week of September.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, June 1972, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).

‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS§ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

				Western Europe			North America				
	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft etc	Sterling area	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Total US military aircraft etc	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
1971	819	819	212	324	177	131	145	144	26	29	83
3rd quarter	817	817	219	322	182	125	137	136	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	342	185	142	133	133	31	30	91
1972 1st quarter	882	881	212	369	202	148	157	157	27	30	86
April	892	892	218	377	205	155	150	150	26	35	84
May	885	885	206	396	214	160	133	133	26	39	84
June p	987	897	208	410	247	149	131	131	26	29	88
1st quarter	882	881	212	369	202	148	157	157	27	30	86
2nd quarter p	891	891	210	394	222	155	138	138	26	35	85
1st half p	887	886	211	382	212	151	147	147	27	32	86

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UK

Unit value and volume index numbers for May

THE unit value index numbers for both exports and imports, on a balance of payments basis, again showed little change in May, although the rounded index for exports rose by a point. In March-May as a whole the export unit value index was about 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months. There has been little movement in the import unit value index during this year and its average for the latest three months was only 0.5 per cent higher than that for December-February.

The unit value index for exports of manufactured goods continued to rise at a slower rate than in 1971; in March-May as a

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS 1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	162	162
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	164	169
3rd quarter	137	149	109	160	167
4th quarter	137	152	111	164	162
1972 1st quarter	139	155	112	172	158
1971 January	130	143	110	150	141
February	131	143	109	158	138
March	132	144	109	174	169
April	135	145	108	167	172
May	135	146	108	160	163
June	136	147	108	165	171
July	137	148	109	158	165
August	137	150	109	156	166
September	138	151	109	165	171
October	137	151	110	163	165
November	137	152	111	158	152
December	137	154	112	170	169
1972 January	139	154	111	163	158
February	138	154	112	175	162
March	139	156	112	177	152
April p	139	156	113	179	160
May p	139	157	113	177	158
Average of 1971 Dec-Feb 1972	138	154	112	169	163
1972 March-May	139	156	113	178	157

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.

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whole it was a little over 1 per cent higher than in December-February. Within manufactures the commodity groups which showed the largest rise in unit values (about 3 per cent) in the latest three months over December-February were chemicals and textiles. The indices for these groups rose relatively little in 1971 and their increases in the most recent period compare with rises of 5 per cent for chemicals and 4 per cent for textiles between March-May 1971 and the same period of this year. The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures continues to rise; in the latest three months it was 3 per cent higher than in December-February, with textile fibres (mainly wool), sugar and cattle showing particularly large increases in unit values.

There has been little change in the unit value indices for the broad groups of imports in recent months. Within the food, drink and tobacco group there have been substantial increases in the unit values of imports of sugar and of fruit and vegetables (where a rise is normal in the first half of the year); these increases have been partially offset by a fall in the unit values of tobacco, which had increased in the early months of the year. There have also been contrasting movements in the unit values for commodities in the basic materials group; there has been a sharp rise in unit values of textile fibres, chiefly in those of wool though other textiles have shown some rise, but unit values of oils and fats have fallen steadily.

Trends in United Kingdom overseas trade are discussed in the article on trade in June which is published in this issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Notes

(*a*) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149
July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	156	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154
May	140	149	124	117	148	157	133	161	135	138	158	172	156
Average of 1971 Dec-Feb 1972	138	147	121	119	147	154	129	159	132	134	157	169	155
1972 March-May	139	149	123	118	148	156	133	161	137	137	158	172	155

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UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

Overseas Trade Statistics to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(*b*) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	168	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	108	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210
July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	163	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	148	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219
April	169	96	99	217	269	156	160	157	228	140	126	142	192
May	181	110	106	213	289	180	166	183	257	161	139	166	241

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	104	101	225	267	267	162	166	162	222	149	134	147	203
1971 January	155	155	103	104	228	221	221	142	132	144	191	127	114	138	171
February	159	159	110	109	201	229	229	138	134	141	186	120	121	134	164
March	172	172	109	102	264	253	252	169	164	171	211	152	149	165	196
April	167	167	111	102	216	244	243	172	165	172	226	150	143	160	211
May	158	158	104	99	219	230	229	164	160	163	214	139	132	150	213
June	163	163	108	101	227	234	234	171	167	174	220	145	139	166	212
July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226
March	178	178	103	97	260	278	278	157	161	158	217	144	129	139	208
April	175	175	101	106	221	273	273	165	167	164	228	144	126	147	215
May	173	173	109	105	201	270	270	163	161	165	230	148	124	143	236
1971 Average of Dec-Feb 1972	169	169	106	101	216	259	259	167	167	168	226	151	139	154	211
1972 Mar-May	175	175	104	103	227	274	274	162	163	162	225	146	127	143	220

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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- Overseas travel and tourism for first quarter.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on July 6, 1972, on page 29.

New Business Monitor on tobacco

THE first results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of manufactured tobacco, etc., by value and quantity have now been published in the Business Monitor series. This is the first official short-term inquiry into the sales of this industry and the figures relate to the fourth quarter of 1971.

The inquiry was started after detailed consultation with the industry and is designed to fit into the new system of industrial statistics which is being developed by the Government statistical service.

Copies of the monitor, reference P125, are available on subscription of 37½p per year, post free from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Index of industrial production for May

THE provisional estimate index of production for May 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 131.2 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 131.5.

For the three months March to May 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 6.2 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, December 1971 to February 1972; for manufacturing industries alone there was a increase of 4.7 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco				Chemicals and allied industries	Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products		Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.1	78.3	127.2	121.5	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	125.0	79.7	126.9	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.3	127.6	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	115.4	107.6
1970 1st quarter	123.7	79.8	126.5	118.2	114.4	125.6	150.2	150.8	128.1	134.4	153.7	146.9	85.6	119.0	113.7
2nd quarter	123.4	79.3	126.2	121.3	115.4	132.6	145.5	158.2	127.2	134.6	156.6	147.4	84.7	113.9	114.6
3rd quarter	124.4	79.3	127.4	122.9	118.8	130.5	153.5	160.0	126.8	135.0	147.4	147.7	86.8	110.6	117.6
4th quarter	124.9	74.9	128.8	123.5	119.5	130.9	155.9	161.7	130.5	135.1	149.7	151.0	87.1	122.7	116.2
1971 1st quarter	124.4	81.5	126.6	121.3	116.9	129.7	157.8	159.3	126.3	134.0	158.5	154.5	86.1	111.1	104.0
2nd quarter	125.3	81.7	127.2	122.9	116.8	134.3	158.8	161.0	129.2	135.2	151.9	154.3	83.6	120.4	107.1
3rd quarter	125.5	80.0	127.1	123.7	119.6	131.5	154.1	158.4	127.6	131.6	158.5	153.7	83.1	116.3	110.0
4th quarter	124.8	75.6	126.7	123.8	118.4	134.1	161.0	164.7	127.5	130.2	156.0	157.7	82.0	115.0	109.8
1972 1st quarter	121.6	44.7	124.4	124.7	118.5	136.5	147.8	162.5	120.4				80.6	105.6	100.9
1971 November	124.8	74	126.3	125	120	134	170	165	126	130	156	158	82	110	107
December	124.5	71	127.0	123	115	137	162	169	128	129	156	160	82	116	110
1972 January	124.8	37	128.6	127	120	141	152	165	124	129	159	157	81	108	104
February	113.5	24	115.7	121	118	128	137	159	109				81	96	92
March	126.6	73	129.0	126	118	141	154	163	127				80	114	106
April	127.5	76	128.4	126	118	140	162	165	128				81	112	104
May	131.2	83	131.5	125	119	135	166	172	133				81	124	112
Dec-Feb (av.)	120.9	44	123.8	124	118	135	150	164	121	131*	157*	153*	81	107	102
Mar-May (av.)	128.4	78	129.6	125	118	139	161	167	129	129*	157*	158*	81	117	107

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.6	115.7	143.8
1971	103.8	104.2	102.4	118.2	125.1	90.5	108.4	131.9	131.7	132.3	117.2	117.4	147.5	117.6	155.6
1970 1st quarter	116.3	118.8	108.7	115.1	123.2	91.6	102.1	122.3	116.9	132.0	106.3	123.6	144.2	115.0	146.1
2nd quarter	115.0	116.8	109.1	115.8	123.9	93.7	102.6	121.8	122.0	121.5	114.7	120.2	142.3	116.3	141.6
3rd quarter	113.7	115.6	107.5	117.7	126.8	93.6	102.6	128.8	126.4	133.1	112.9	121.4	146.2	116.4	143.6
4th quarter	113.9	114.4	112.1	117.8	125.9	92.8	105.0	127.9	123.7	135.3	116.3	116.6	149.7	113.9	143.8
1971 1st quarter	111.0	112.3	107.0	117.8	125.2	90.5	106.7	130.9	130.6	131.3	118.6	113.8	146.0	116.8	149.6
2nd quarter	102.0	102.1	101.4	117.5	124.3	90.1	107.6	132.8	131.1	135.7	116.9	118.7	149.1	117.8	154.1
3rd quarter	103.7	104.5	101.4	119.4	126.2	90.2	109.8	132.0	133.0	130.2	113.2	120.1	148.3	118.2	159.1
4th quarter	98.5	98.0	100.0	118.7	125.1	91.7	109.7	131.8	132.1	131.4	120.1	117.2	146.5	117.3	159.5
1972 1st quarter	93.6	92.5	96.9	114.0	119.9	90.1	105.5	127.7	128.7	125.7	124.0	121.0	153.4	120.6	155.6
1971 November	98	99	97	117	124	92	108	130	128	134	122	118	145		163
December	95	94	100	119	126	92	108	136	135	139	119	116	154		154
1972 January	109	107	115	121	127	90	111	138	139	138	125	121	155		162
February	78	77	82	105	109	90	98	110	106	116	124	117	151		149
March	94	94	94	117	124	90	107	135	141	123	123	125	155		155
April	102	102	101	119	125	92	110	137	139	133	120	126			169
May	100	98	106	123	133	91	107	137	139	134	128	125			183
Dec-Feb (av.)	94	93	99	115	121	91	106	128	127	131	123	118	147†		155
Mar-May (av.)	99	98	100	120	127	91	108	136	140	130	124	125	153†		169

† Latest available 3 months (January-March) and previous 3 months (October-December).
* Latest available 3 months (November-January) and previous 3 months (August-October).

MOTOR INDUSTRY

Turnover of the motor trades in May

THE total turnover of the motor trades in May was 19 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. This increase was the same as in April and above the average for the first quarter. Sales of new motor vehicles in the month were 32 per cent more by value than in May 1971, also above the average increase in January-April. The actual level of sales in May was the highest so far. Sales of secondhand vehicles were 15 per cent more than in May last year, slightly less than the average monthly increase earlier this year.

Other sales and receipts (mainly sales of petrol, oil and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs) were 9 per cent up on last May, not very different from other recent increases.

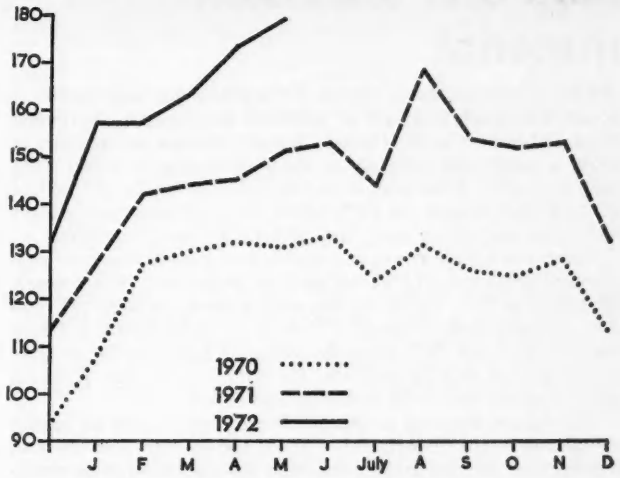
Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effects of price changes, including changes in purchase tax.

Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars.

The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES AT CURRENT PRICES
Index numbers total turnover per week 1967=100



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	166 ‡	159				157	157	163	173	179							
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	17 §	15				23	11	14	19	19							
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	189 ‡	177				186	166	178	208	210							
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	26 §	22				40	11	18	32	32							
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	87
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	88
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	152 ‡	149				129	154	161	151	162							
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	16 §	17				22	13	18	12	15							
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	153 ‡	150				145	151	154	155	163							
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §	9				10	10	9	11	9							

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to May 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to May 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971.

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OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS IN 1971

Film and television material

OVERSEAS transactions in respect of the production and exhibition of cinematograph films and of television programmes contributed some £20 million to the United Kingdom balance of payments in 1971, a substantial increase on the contribution of about £12½ million in 1970. Film companies accounted for nearly £15 million of total net receipts in 1971, while the BBC and Independent Television contracting companies added a further £5½ million.

There was a large rise in net receipts in respect of television programmes from around £1-2 million in the years up to 1970 to nearly £6 million in 1971. There was also some recovery between 1970 and 1971 in net receipts in respect of films, which had tended to fall back between 1967 and 1970. Increased receipts of funds for film production in the UK in 1971 accounted for part of the increase, although they remained below the levels reached before 1970.

The figures discussed in this article are derived from an inquiry conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry into overseas transactions relating to the production and exhibition of cinematograph films and television material in 1971. The scope and coverage of the inquiry was identical with those of previous inquiries in this series, the latest of which was reported in *Trade and Industry* of August 5, 1971.

Summary of results

Films

Table 1 shows the geographical distribution of receipts and payments in respect of the production and distribution of cinematograph films. Both receipts and expenditure rose in 1971, after falling in 1970, although the rise in receipts exceeded the rise in expenditure. Receipts from and payments to North America rose by similar amounts between 1970 and 1971. There were also higher receipts from countries in the Overseas Sterling Area, but lower expenditure in Western Europe.

TABLE 1. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS IN RESPECT OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS (a); ANALYSIS BY AREA 1967-71

£ million

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Expenditure (b):					
Overseas Sterling Area	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.5
Western Europe	4.1	5.4	6.8	3.4	2.0
North America	15.6	14.9	17.5	11.1	16.4
Other Non-Sterling Areas	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Total	21.2	21.4	26.8	15.3	19.4
Receipts (c):					
Overseas Sterling Area	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.4	5.8
Western Europe	11.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.8
North America	30.9	36.2	29.7	18.0	22.9
Other Non-Sterling Areas	1.1	1.2	4.5	1.2	1.5
Total	45.3	44.5	40.7	26.7	34.0
Of which receipts in respect of rights restricted to television	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.7

(a) Includes transactions by film companies in respect of rights restricted to television.
(b) Sums payable to overseas residents.
(c) Sums receivable from overseas residents.

The rise in receipts was mainly due to increased receipts for film production (see Table 2), which rose from £17½ million in 1970 to nearly £23 million in 1971, although receipts remained well below the annual average of over £30 million between 1967 and 1969. Receipts for film production come predominantly from North America, with the activities of UK subsidiaries of the major US film companies accounting for almost all of the rise in production receipts between 1970 and 1971 (see Table 3). However, there were some small increases in receipts from Western Europe and Overseas Sterling Area countries.

Receipts from abroad for the exhibition of films rose by £2 million between 1970 and 1971, after a tendency to fall between 1967 and 1970. There were substantial increases in receipts from North America and Overseas Sterling Area countries in 1971, although receipts from Western Europe fell back.

Expenditure on film production abroad, at just over £5 million, recovered from the abnormally low level recorded in 1970, although

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS IN RESPECT OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: ANALYSIS BY AREA AND TYPE OF TRANSACTION; 1970 AND 1971

£ million

	1970 (a)					1971 (a)				
	Total	Overseas sterling area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-sterling areas	Total	Overseas sterling area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-sterling areas
Expenditure: (b)	15.3	0.7	3.4	11.1	0.1	19.4	0.5	2.0	16.4	0.5
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	12.9	..	2.4	10.5	..	14.3	0.1	1.7	12.5	
(ii) Production of films, etc.	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.3	3.9	0.5
Receipts: (c)	26.7	3.4	4.1	18.0	1.2	34.0	5.8	3.8	22.9	1.5
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	9.2	2.9	3.2	2.5	0.6	11.2	4.1	2.2	4.0	0.9
(ii) Production of films, etc.	17.5	0.5	0.9	15.5	0.6	22.8	1.7	1.6	18.9	0.6

Notes: See Table 1.

TABLE 3. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS IN RESPECT OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION AND CATEGORY OF COMPANY; 1970 AND 1971

£ million

	1970 (a)			1971 (a)		
	All firms	United Kingdom subsidiaries of the major United States film companies	Other firms	All firms	United Kingdom subsidiaries of the major United States film companies	Other firms
Expenditure: (b)						
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	12.9	11.4	1.5	14.3	12.5	1.8
(ii) Production of films, etc.	2.4	0.9	1.5	5.1	3.3	1.8
Total payable	15.3	12.3	3.0	19.4	15.8	3.6
Receipts: (c)						
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	9.2	4.8	4.4	11.2	4.6	6.6
(ii) Production of films, etc.	17.5	12.8	4.7	22.8	18.6	4.2
Total receivable	26.7	17.6	9.1	34.0	23.2	10.8

Notes: See Table 1.

TABLE 4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SUBSIDIARIES OF THE MAJOR UNITED STATES FILM COMPANIES: ANALYSIS BY AREA; 1970 AND 1971

£ million

	1970 (a)				1971 (a)			
	Total	Western Europe	North America	Other Countries	Total	Western Europe	North America	Other Countries
Expenditure: (b)								
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	11.4	..	9.9	..	12.5	..	11.3	..
(ii) Production of films, etc.	0.9	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..
Receipts: (c)								
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	4.8	2.5	0.8	1.4	4.6	1.0	1.4	2.2
(ii) Production of films, etc.	12.8	0.1	12.6	0.2	18.6	0.1	17.3	1.2

Notes: See Table 1.

it did not regain the levels reached in the years 1967-1969. Most of the increased expenditure was in North America.

Expenditure abroad in respect of the exhibition of films in the UK in 1971 recovered from the slight fall between 1969 and 1970 and was little different from the annual average between 1967 and 1968. Most of the increase in 1971 consisted of amounts payable to their parent companies by UK subsidiaries of the major US film companies.

The predominant part played by the UK subsidiaries of the major US film companies can be seen in Tables 3 and 4. These companies accounted for over two-thirds of total overseas receipts in 1971 (over 80 per cent of production receipts alone) and over 80 per cent of total overseas expenditure (over 85 per cent of performance expenditure alone).

Television

The overseas transactions of the BBC and ITA programme contractors are shown in Tables 5 and 6. The substantial rise in receipts between 1970 and 1971 was mainly due to increased sales of programmes to North America, with a rise from about £2½ million in 1970 to over £6¾ million in 1971. There were also smaller increases in receipts from Western Europe.

In contrast, expenditure abroad on television material has not altered much for the past three years and was just under £5 million in 1971, with about 60 per cent of payments to North America, a slightly smaller proportion than in 1970.

Notes and definitions

The statistics cover the value of transactions between the United Kingdom and overseas residents in respect of the production, sales of rights and rentals of films of any width, and recordings on tape or other media, including overseas transactions on behalf of another producer, distributor or agent in the United Kingdom.

They do not cover all the film companies' overseas transactions which affect the United Kingdom balance of payments since they do not include profits or capital transactions (except the provision of production finance).

TABLE 5. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS OF THE BBC AND ITA PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS; 1967-71 (d) (e)

£ million

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Expenditure (b)	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.8	4.9
Receipts (c)	6.2	5.1	6.9	5.7	10.6

(b) and (c) See Table 1.
(d) includes transactions in respect of BBC sound broadcasting.
(e) includes transactions in respect of Independent Television News.

Transactions relating to the Army Kinema Corporation are excluded throughout. The basis of the register of the inquiry was described in detail in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 6, 1967. This register is brought up to date annually by using a list of producers and distributors who registered British films with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Returns were received from 198 film companies, of which 73 reported no overseas transactions. Firms were asked to report figures for the calendar year 1971 where possible, although some firms provided figures for their nearest accounting year. Four firms reported for an accounting year ending before December 31, 1971, and one company for an accounting year ending after December 1971.

Firms were asked to return amounts against the geographical areas to which they were payable or from which they were receivable, irrespective of where they might first have been earned.

Transactions with overseas branches and with companies registered abroad were included, as were debts to and credits from non-resident accounts. Receipts for production in the United Kingdom comprised amounts remitted from overseas or put up from amounts held in the United Kingdom on behalf of overseas residents, and sums applied to the repayment of loans raised in the United Kingdom. Amounts for film production, including work on location abroad remitted from the United Kingdom or put up from amounts held overseas on behalf of United Kingdom residents, were included as debits.

Firms were asked to state separately the amounts receivable in respect of rights relating solely to television (see Table 1); the corresponding payments for foreign films for television showing are thought to be small.

There is some overlap between these statistics and those for imports and exports of exposed cinematograph film in the Overseas Trade Accounts. The import and export figures for 1971, £4.2 and £9.5 million respectively, however, include a number of items not covered by the inquiry, for example, film flown in from units on location abroad for processing and immediate return to the unit abroad, and film imported and prints exported after processing by specialist film processing laboratories to the order of overseas customers. It is not possible to give an exact indication of the extent of the overlap, but it is probably of the order of half the export figure in the Overseas Trade Account and a rather higher proportion of the import figure.

General

The tables give the information in as much detail as is practicable without disclosing the affairs of individual firms.

In the tables:

– means nil or negligible, ie less than half the final digit shown.
.. means 'not available'.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS OF THE BBC AND ITA PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS: ANALYSIS BY AREA; 1970 AND 1971 (d) (e)

£ million

	1970					1971				
	Total	Overseas sterling area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-sterling area countries	Total	Overseas sterling area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-sterling area countries
Expenditure: (b)	4.8	0.2	1.1	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.4	1.3	3.0	0.2
Receipts: (c)	5.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	0.2	10.6	1.5	2.2	6.7	0.2

Notes: See Table 5.

Output prices rose 1½ per cent during second quarter

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose ½ per cent in June. This was about the same as in each of the preceding two months, and around twice the average rate between July 1971 and March of this year. The increase of 1½ per cent during the second quarter compares with 2 per cent during this quarter last year.

Prices of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry were unchanged overall in June, when increases in wool and woodpulp prices were offset by reductions in prices of copper and other metals. The index has fluctuated during the past year and in June was 2 per cent higher than 12 months before.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The changes in prices for copper, woodpulp and wool in June were mainly reflected in movements in the index numbers for electrical engineering (½ per cent down), the paper industries (½ per cent up), and the textile industries (1 per cent up) respectively; the index for clothing and footwear increased by about 1 per cent but those for other sectors of manufacturing industry were little changed.

On a quarterly comparison, index numbers for all broad sectors except the food manufacturing industries rose between the first and second quarters. The increase was most substantial in clothing and footwear where higher leather prices accounted for about half the increase of 5 per cent, and in the textile industries, the index for which rose 3 per cent.

CHART I
All Manufacturing Industry

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering).

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971			1972		1971			1972					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry: §	133.1	134.1 r	133.6 r	135.0 r	136.2	133.5	133.6 r	134.2 r	135.6 r	134.6 r	134.7 r	136.0	136.2	136.2
	Basic materials §§	131.5	132.5 r	132.0 r	133.6 r	134.1	131.9	131.9 r	132.7 r	134.3 r	133.1 r	133.2 r	133.9	134.1	134.2
	†Fuel	143.0	143.4	143.4	143.7	149.2	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.0	149.2	149.2	149.2
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	137.3	137.9	136.2	137.1	139.3	137.4	136.1	136.1	136.6	136.8	138.1	139.6	139.1	139.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	136.0	136.6	134.5	135.6	137.0	136.0	134.4	134.5	135.0	135.2	136.7	137.4	136.8	136.9
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries §§§	126.0	128.6 r	130.9 r	133.1 r	132.3	127.1	130.8 r	132.7 r	135.9 r	132.6 r	130.7 r	131.3	132.8	132.7
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5	135.8	135.4	135.1	134.8	134.8	134.3	134.5	135.6	135.8	135.9
311 to 312	Steel industries	140.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	144.4	141.4	141.1	140.8	140.7	140.7	141.5	144.4	144.4	144.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	147.2	148.0	147.4	148.3	152.3	147.9	147.2	147.4	147.8	148.1	148.9	151.8	152.5	152.6
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	153.8	152.0	148.9	152.5	155.0	152.0	148.6	149.0	150.5	152.4	154.6	155.7	155.1	154.3
361	Electrical machinery industry	154.1	154.1	152.5	153.8	156.9	153.9	152.3	152.2	153.1	153.7	154.7	156.9	156.9	156.9
Order XIII	Textile industries	108.6	110.1	110.2	115.7	119.5	109.7	109.9	111.3	114.4	115.8	116.9	118.5	119.3	120.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	126.4	128.1	128.6	131.1	137.5	127.5	128.5	128.8	129.1	130.0	134.3	136.2	137.4	139.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	142.8	144.0	144.9	147.0	149.1	143.3	144.9	145.4	146.0	147.3	147.8	148.6	149.3	149.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	141.6	142.0	141.7	139.8	141.2	141.7	141.8	141.6	139.8	139.7	139.9	140.7	141.0	141.8
Order XX	Construction materials	141.5	144.3	144.9	146.5	149.2	143.0	144.8	145.2	145.8	146.4	147.2	148.3	149.2	150.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	143.0	145.9	146.8	148.4	150.9	144.1	146.7	147.1	147.7	148.3	149.2	150.2	150.9	151.6

*Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

Revised index numbers for	1971 July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
§	135.4	133.9	132.9	133.1	From July, 1971 revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported food materials
§§	134.1	132.3	131.2	131 4	
§§§	130 1	128.2	127.6	129.2	

CHART 2

Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

CHART 3

Food Manufacturing Industries

the latest two months are provisional

Output of broad sectors of industry, home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers for all sectors rose in June, and most averaged between 1 and 2 per cent higher in the second than in the first quarter. More substantial increases in the second quarter were shown by the index numbers for the steel and textiles industries, which rose respectively by 4½ and 2½ per cent. Prices of manufactured foods, however, fell ½ per cent in the second quarter.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971			1972		1971			1972					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	138.7	140.9	142.2	143.8	145.6	139.5	142.1	142.6	143.2	143.9	144.2	144.8	145.6	146.4
	Home sales	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4	138.0	139.9	140.3	141.2	141.6	142.0	142.6	143.4	144.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	137.7	140.2	141.9	143.7	145.8	138.7	141.9	142.2	142.9	143.9	144.4	145.2	146.1	147.0
	Home sales	135.0	137.2	138.3	140.2	142.8	135.9	138.3	138.4	139.6	140.3	140.8	141.9	142.8	143.7
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	139.4	141.8	142.3	143.7	143.1	140.4	141.9	143.6	144.3	143.7	143.0	142.3	143.2	143.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	122.5	124.4	124.9	127.3	127.7	123.2	125.1	125.1	126.2	128.1	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.9
	Home sales	119.8	121.5	122.2	124.0	125.3	120.3	122.2	122.3	123.3	124.2	124.4	125.1	125.3	125.5
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	141.5	142.7	143.1	143.0	148.7	142.1	142.8	143.4	142.2	142.8	144.0	148.5	148.8	148.9
	Home sales	142.7	143.8	143.7	143.9	150.4	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.8	143.9	144.0	150.1	150.5	150.6
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	141.2	144.2	146.5	148.3	150.8	142.6	146.7	146.7	147.7	148.4	149.0	149.8	150.7	151.8
	Home sales	138.4	140.5	141.5	143.4	145.8	139.5	141.5	141.6	142.9	143.4	143.9	144.8	145.8	146.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	143.4	146.4	147.5	149.5	152.1	144.7	147.5	147.7	149.0	149.4	149.9	151.1	152.2	152.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering:														
	Home sales	134.7	136.0	136.5	138.3	139.8	135.0	136.6	136.3	137.6	138.4	138.9	139.4	139.8	140.2
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	122.3	123.5	124.0	125.7	128.8	122.6	123.4	124.5	124.6	125.4	127.2	128.0	128.6	129.7
	Home sales	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.9	127.9	121.6	122.9	123.3	123.9	124.7	126.2	127.0	127.8	128.9
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	121.6	123.2	124.4	126.5	128.0	121.8	124.5	124.6	125.7	126.6	127.1	127.8	127.9	128.3
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	142.0	145.0	147.1	149.9	151.8	142.4	147.1	147.5	148.9	150.4	150.6	151.4	151.6	152.4
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	139.3	140.6	141.7	143.8	146.4	139.4	141.8	142.2	143.3	143.7	144.5	145.9	146.3	147.1
Order XX	New construction‡	142	142	144	149		142		144			149			

‡Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971 June	1971 Dec.	1972 Apr.	1972 May p	1972 June p
101	Coal	152.2	160.0	172.2	168.1	168.1
102/2	Slates	150.5	150.5	160.9	160.9	..
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	139.4	139.4	143.1	143.1	144.6
109/3	Salt	107.8	117.4	117.4	117.4	119.4
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	134.5
216	Sugar refined	107.2	130.8	113.3	114.3	111.1
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	146.4	149.2	154.4	154.4	154.4
231	Beer	153.5	153.6	159.3	159.3	159.3
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	155.0	155.1	156.9	156.9
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	149.9	150.0	152.0	152.0
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	132.4	132.4	134.2	134.5
271	General chemicals	114.9	115.5	116.8	117.0	117.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals ‡	118.2	118.7	113.9	112.9	112.9
	Pharmaceutical preparations†	100.9 r	103.1 r	105.3	105.9	106.3
273	Toilet preparations	141.0	145.9	153.7	154.0	154.0
274	Paint	125.8	126.3	131.3	131.5	131.5
275	Soap	140.2	146.7	150.9	152.0	152.3
	Soapless detergents	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.0	121.2
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.8	105.0	106.8	106.9	107.3
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	128.1	132.1	133.3	134.4	134.5
311/2	Steel sheets	135.4	135.4	142.5	142.7	142.7
	Tinplate	143.2	143.2	149.9	150.1	150.1
	Other finished steels	144.0	143.8	150.0	150.2	150.2
	Heavy steel bars and sections	145.7	145.7	152.9	153.1	153.1
	Re-rolled steel bars and sections	143.3	142.8	152.4	152.5	152.5
312	Steel tubes	158.4	158.4	166.7	168.3	168.3
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	146.8	150.4	154.5	155.4	156.0
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	141.3	141.3	146.9	150.4	150.5
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	..
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0	..
	Castings	160.8	160.8	169.9	169.9	169.4
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	200.9	187.7	199.3	194.9	189.5
331	Agricultural machinery	137.7	144.3	147.0	147.4	147.5
333	Pumps, valves, compressors	171.5	173.5	177.6	177.9	180.0
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	143.2	147.4	152.4	152.8	152.8
337/2	Cranes	133.5	136.0	139.8	139.8	139.8
339/6	Portable power tools	127.4	132.0	132.8	133.1	133.3
353/1	Dental goods	142.0	145.1	152.6	152.7	152.7
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	111.7	114.9	118.2	119.4	119.4
368	Domestic electrical appliances	118.8	120.1	124.0	124.1	124.2
391	Tools and implements	151.0	154.2	158.2	159.4	159.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	142.5	144.2	153.7	154.4	154.6
	Knives, scissors, etc.	148.5	151.4	158.8	158.8	159.4
	Spoons and forks	169.2	169.7	185.1	185.1	185.1
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	181.1	182.6	188.5	189.7	190.4
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	147.7	147.7	152.8	154.4	154.4
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	118.4	120.4	120.5	120.5	120.5
411	Man-made fibres	93.0	92.6	92.6	92.9	93.5
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	117.7	117.8	122.9	125.1	125.2
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	156.1	164.2	167.3	168.5	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	151.9	156.6	160.5	163.6	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	120.6	121.3	123.3	124.0	..
413/6	Linen	143.5	148.0	150.3	150.3	150.4
414/1	Wool tops	75.3	74.7	94.6	96.0	101.3
414/2	Worsted yarns	102.5	102.0	115.0	118.7	120.6
415/1	Jute yarns	170.5	192.4	192.4	192.4	192.4
415/2	Jute piece-goods	154.2	183.5	183.5	183.5	183.5
416	Rope, twine and net	113.1	114.7	115.8	115.8	116.0
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	100.8	101.5	103.6	103.5	103.7
419	Carpets and rugs	126.0	126.7	130.7	130.8	130.8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	122.3	138.7	143.2	143.3	143.4
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	127.6	132.6	133.8	132.8	132.8
431/1	Leather for footwear	138.5	140.3	178.4	178.4	..
432/1	Travel goods	134.7	136.7	140.8	142.4	143.3
441-449	Made-up clothing	121.3	123.9	127.0	127.2	127.3
441	Weatherproof outerwear	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.0	114.6
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	124.6	129.1	131.8	131.8	.. 132.0
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	122.6	124.1	126.7	127.3	127.3
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	118.9	119.4	123.8	124.0	124.4
450	Footwear	122.6	126.0	129.2	129.4	129.6
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	139.7	140.8	141.0	141.4	143.1
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	135.9	139.9	146.2	146.9	147.6
	Engineering bricks	148.2	151.8	169.4	169.4	171.5
	Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	145.8	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works*	149.0	152.6	165.1	167.1	169.4
462/3	Domestic china and earthenwear	160.9	164.6	166.3	170.3	170.3
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	132.5	134.6	135.1	135.2	135.2
	Other glass products (except containers	135.9	140.4	143.9	143.9	144.4
463/2	Glass containers	139.4	143.3	142.8	142.6	141.0
464	Cement, delivered	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	134.4	140.9	147.9	147.9	147.9
469/2	Precast concrete products	128.3	131.4	131.8	133.2	133.3
	Coated limestone roadstone	130.8	130.3	130.3	136.1	136.1
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	130.3	134.0	137.2	138.5	139.1
471/2	Building joinery	154.2	164.5	165.2	165.2	167.5
472	Domestic furniture	138.1	142.0	147.2	147.4	147.4
473	Bedding, etc.	144.5	149.8	154.3	154.5	154.6
481	Paper and board	136.0	137.2	141.1	141.2	141.3
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	146.8	151.9	154.3	154.6	155.9
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	133.8	139.8	141.8	141.8	141.8
	Paper bags	133.1	141.2	144.3	144.3	144.3
483	Manufactured stationery	147.3	148.0	153.7	155.3	156.1
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	157.9	173.3	173.3	173.3
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	133.6	136.2	138.4	138.8	138.8
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	139.8	141.2	144.0	145.0	145.7
492	Linoleum and felt base	150.8	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
493	Brushes and brooms	132.2	137.1	144.3	144.6	144.7
494/1	Toys and games	140.6	144.9	155.3	155.3	155.3
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	139.9	142.2	146.3	147.9	147.9
494/3	Sports equipment	122.3	124.0	127.2	..	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	128.5	130.8	133.6	133.6	133.6
495/2	Other stationers goods	130.2	136.5	137.8	137.8	137.8
496/2	Plastic products (other than components and accessories)	104.0	105.7	107.0	107.0	107.0

†Revised index number for May, 1971 = 100.1 : July = 101.9, Aug. = 102.8, Sept. = 102.9, Oct. = 102.9, Nov. = 103.1, January, 1972 = 103.7, Feb. = 104.4, March = 104.7.

‡Revised index number January, 1971 = 113.3, February = 115.4, March = 115.8.

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963=100

	1971		1972		
	June	Dec.	Apr.	May	June
Hides and skins	143.2	157.3	212.9	213.0 r	221.8
Imported	147.8	159.6	194.1	194.5 r	200.5
Native	136.9	154.2	238.5	238.1	251.0
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	144.4	144.4	129.2	123.5
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	194.1	178.3	188.2	183.7	179.1
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	176.9	146.2	193.5	194.6	193.7
Nickel refined, delivered§	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	160.4	158.2	167.2	163.7	162.4
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	169.9	187.7	199.5	195.3	190.1
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	130.8	122.8	115.3	116.4	111.1
Whale oil, crude	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	76.3	68.1	67.4	71.3 p	70.8 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	117.1	112.7	105.0	105.0	105.0
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	121.0	128.5	124.5	122.1	118.8
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	168.6	180.8	173.7	167.6	161.9
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	155.6	165.4	161.1	156.1	149.3
Silk, raw, delivered mill	153.8	153.6	159.2	163.7	165.0 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L gade, cif London	54.0	48.3	56.8	63.9	70.8 p
Wool, raw	71.6	70.5	89.6 p	92.7 p	99.1 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	70.3	68.7	90.2	91.1	92.0 p
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	72.8	69.6	89.6	94.7	103.8 p
Merino, cif UK	73.9	73.2	91.8	95.4	106.0 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	146.9	153.0	159.3	160.4 p	160.7 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	146.5	152.9	158.4	..	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	145.0	145.6	148.1	148.2	..
Woodpulp, imported	150.2	147.2	141.1	141.0 p	143.0 p

†LME settlement price.
§Producers' price

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in May

In the three months ended May 1972 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 3 per cent more than in the three months ended February 1972.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in May was 8 per cent more than in May 1971 with output of continuous filament 3 per cent less and staple fibre 18 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1970 1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	88.2
1971 January	52.2	24.7	27.6
February	48.3	22.3	26.0
March	56.7	25.2	31.5
April	51.0	22.4	28.6
May	52.9	24.5	28.3
October	52.4	23.6	28.8
November	52.0	23.2	28.9
December	50.4	21.7	28.7
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	57.3	23.8	33.5

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	228	214
2nd quarter	248	236
3rd quarter	234	258
4th quarter	241	243
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	244
3rd quarter	241	257
4th quarter	250	254
1972 1st quarter	241	231
1971 March	271	259
April	255	241
May	258	246
October	250	257
November	260	254
December	239	252
1972 January	250	243
February	230	218
March	243	234
April	253	240
May	273	261

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

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Estimates of food supplies moving into consumption in the UK

ESTIMATES of food consumption in the UK are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provisional estimates for 1971 were published in *Trade and Industry*, March 30, 1972, Vol. 6, No. 13, page 578, to provide some early indications of changes in consumption between 1970 and 1971. The following tables show revised estimates for 1968-1971, together with the estimated energy value and nutrient content of food supplies. Estimates for the pre-war period and for the years 1940-1966 were published on March 8, 1968, in the *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. 194, No. 3703, pages 753 to 759.*

The broad principles on which the tables are based are that for a given period the total supplies of food from all sources are assessed; to arrive at the total moving into human consumption, deductions are made for exports, waste and non-food uses, and this total is then divided by the population to give average consumption per head. The theory is simple, but in practice there are considerable difficulties in measuring supplies, ensuring complete coverage and avoiding duplication.

Imports are well recorded, and few problems exist in estimating the amounts of these going for human consumption. Sources of statistics for home production vary much more and include information derived from agricultural census figures, returns from processors of manufactured foods, and sample surveys. When dealing with processed foodstuffs, consideration has to be given to the stage in the manufacture at which the supply is to be measured; for example, as wheat, as flour, or as bread. From experience it has been found that the most convenient point at which to measure the product is at the first stage of processing. Thus, in the example given, the supply would be the quantity of flour produced. Hence the figures represent disappearance into distribution rather than into final consumption.

Since the data do not measure changes in wholesale and retail stocks, it is in effect assumed that such end-year stocks remain constant; this may to some extent effect year to year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs such as sugar and tea. Whenever possible, attempts are made to aggregate in common units within sub-groups so that sub-totals can be shown; for example, in the Dairy Products group the total is shown in the form of milk solid equivalents. The conversion factors used are reviewed in the light of up-to-date information; those in use for 1971 are shown in Table 5. The headings marked by an asterisk are for composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included. The only aggregates for all foods are those in terms of calories and nutrients in Tables 3 and 4.

The figures are all national averages. They represent not what any particular individual obtains, but what, on average, is available to the whole population for consumption. They are the only available figures for total consumption by the population as a whole, and the only means of comparing the overall food position in different periods of time.

Trends in food supplies

The estimates continue to show the overall stability of food consumption, although changes for some foods are slightly greater between 1970 and 1971 than in the earlier years. The effect of the changed arrangements for welfare milk made during 1971 (when local authorities were relieved of the duty to provide free milk to school children aged 7 or over) was very largely offset by increased sales of full priced milk; there was, however, a continuation of the declining trend in liquid milk consumption which fell between 1970 and 1971 from 240 pints per head to 236 pints per annum. The upward trend in the consumption of cream and cheese was maintained in 1971 with increases over 1970 of 0.2 lb. and 0.4 lb. per head respectively. Consumption of cream has doubled since 1961. Total meat consumption increased by 1.5 lb. per head to 132.5 lb. per head compared with 1970. Within the overall total, beef supplies fell and consumption declined by 1.3 lb. per head; consumption of mutton and lamb, however, increased by 0.8 lb. per head (in contrast with the downward trend shown in earlier years) and there was a substantial increase of 1.6 lb. per head in the consumption of pork. Offal, imported canned meat and bacon and ham all showed increased consumption compared with 1970 but poultry supplies, which had been showing an upward trend for many years, were affected by the fowl-pest epidemic and consumption fell in 1971 by 0.2 lb. per head.

Lower imports of fresh, frozen and cured fish reduced consumption by 1.3 lb. per head but supplies of imported canned fish recovered slightly from the low level of 1970, mainly because of increased supplies of canned salmon. Consumption of shell eggs remained at the same level (250 per head) as in 1970 but total egg supplies fell by the equivalent of four eggs per head as supplies of egg products were reduced.

The total usage of oils and fats declined by about 3 per cent between 1970 and 1971. This was mainly due to the world shortage of butter supplies, and the consumption of butter, which had been gradually declining since the high level of 1967, fell rather more sharply in 1971 to 17.9 lb. per head. Margarine supplies increased by 0.8 lb. per head, but lard and compound cooking fat, and other edible oils and fats, fell. Total sugar usage continued to decline and was at its lowest recorded level at 103.1 lb. per head (gross), but the use of glucose increased again by 0.2 lb. per head. Total fruit consumption again showed a marked increase and reached a new high of 127.6 lb. per head; within this, there was a very substantial increase in supplies of fruit juices.

Total potato consumption, including potato products, fell by 3.6 lb. per head between 1970 and 1971, and consumption of other vegetables declined from the high 1970 level of 138 lb. per head to 135.9 lb. Total consumption of grain products declined by 2.6 lb. per head, though rice supplies increased to 3.9 lb. per head. Flour usage fell by 2.9 lb. per head. Tea consumption, after recovering slightly in 1970, fell again in 1971 by 0.4 lb. per head, but coffee consumption reached a new high level of 4.7 lb. per head, 0.3 lb. more than in 1970.

Alcoholic drinks

The estimates of consumption of alcoholic drink in Section XIII of Table 1 are based on statistics collected by HM Customs and Excise of quantities of spirits, beer and wines retained for use in the UK. Spirits, beer and wine all show increased per capita consumption in 1971. Consumption of spirits increased by 0.2 proof pints per head since 1970, and wine by 1.1 pints per head; and both have increased by 20 per cent since 1969. Beer consumption rose to 184 pints per head, an increase of over 6 pints compared with 1970, and of about 11 pints over 1969.

Nutrient content of food supplies

The average energy value and nutrient content of total food supplies moving into consumption (shown in Table III) have changed very little since 1968, and there are no clear overall trends. Much of the difference between the years 1968 and 1969 in the recorded levels of riboflavin, nicotinic acid and Vitamin C was caused by revisions of the nutrient factors for vitamins in 1969, and differences in the levels of vitamins A & D were affected by a change in the definition of edible meat offals.

The estimated energy value of total food supplies has remained between 3055 and 3100 kcal per head per day. This is somewhat lower than the estimates for the UK derived from factors compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organisation which are given at the foot of Table III to facilitate international comparisons. During the period under review, an average of 47 per cent of the total energy value of the diet was derived from carbohydrate, 42 per cent from fat and 11 per cent from protein (Table IV). The sources of energy in the diet also exhibit a marked stability; grain products, sugar and syrups and potatoes together provided 45 per cent of the total energy supply, meat and dairy products (excluding butter) 29 per cent, and oils and fats 19 per cent. The energy value from alcoholic

* For most commodities, figures for 1968-1971 are on a comparable basis with those for earlier years, but some minor revisions have not yet been carried back to the earlier series. It is hoped to make available a complete series for all post-war years in due course.

drink (which is shown separately in Table III) has shown a consistent increase from 121 kcal per head per day in 1968 to 135 kcal per head per day in 1971.

Consumption of food products

Consumption per head of some of the major foods measured at the point of final sale are given in Table 6. These foods are included in their ingredient form in the earlier tables: for example, the main ingredients of bread, cakes and biscuits appear in Table 1 as part of the totals shown for flour, sugar and fats. The estimates have been compiled from information used in the preparation of the National Accounts.†

† *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods* ed. Rita Maurice, HMSO, 1968

The decrease in the purchases of bread and flour, together with the continued decline in purchases of cakes, contrasted with an increase in the purchases ot biscuits in 1971. There was a fall in the supply of beef for manufactured products but purchases of unprocessed beef and veal, pork and poultry have maintained an upward trend, and purchases of mutton and lamb increased in 1971 to about the 1969 level. Although purchases of frozen vegetables continued an upward trend, those of canned vegetables and canned meat decreased to about the 1969 level; in total, however, consumption of canned and frozen produce was well above the level of earlier years, reflecting the shift towards the use of convenience foods. Purchases of sugar maintained the slight downward trend of recent years but for sugar and chocolate confectionery there was a continuation of an upward trend in purchases since 1969.

TABLE 1. FOOD SUPPLIES PER HEAD PER ANNUM MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(lb. per head per annum)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
I. Dairy products (excluding butter):				
Liquid milk	315.1	312.1	309.4	304.3
(pints per head per annum)	(244.6)	(242.3)	(240.2)	(236.3)
of which, schools and welfare milk (pints)	(39.7)	(37.9)	(37.6)	(15.3)
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Cheese	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.1
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.0
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
Dried whole milk	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Dried skimmed milk	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.1
Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	17.9	16.7	15.3	16.2
Total (converted to milk solids)	55.7	55.4	55.8	55.5
II. Meat:				
Beef—bone in	42.5	42.5	41.4	40.5
Beef—bone out	2.6	4.4	5.5	5.1
Mutton and lamb	23.2	21.6	21.1	21.9
Pork	23.3	24.5	24.2	25.8
Offal	10.1	8.2 (a)	7.7	7.8
Canned meat (imported)	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6
Bacon and ham	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.8
Poultry	21.3	22.2	23.0	22.8
Rabbits and game	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total (converted to edible weight)	131.8	130.9	131.0	132.5
III. Fish:				
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	16.7	16.1	16.0	14.7
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Canned fish (imported)	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.5
Total (edible weight)	20.8	19.8	19.5	18.3
IV. Eggs:				
Shell eggs (number)	249	247	250	250
Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)	23	23	24	20
Total	272	270	274	270
V. Oils and fats (visible):				
Butter	19.7	19.6	19.3	17.9
Margarine (gross)	11.3	11.8	11.8	12.6
(net) (b)	10.9	11.4	11.0	12.0
Lard and compound cooking fat	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.1
Other edible oils and fats	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.4
Total (converted to fat content)	50.9	51.1	51.0	49.3
VI. Sugar and syrups:				
Sugar refined (c) (i) (gross)	105.6	106.6	105.4	103.1
(ii)	101.8	102.6	101.4	98.9
(iii) (net)	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.7
Honey	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Glucose	10.5	11.4	11.7	11.9
Total (sugar content) (gross)	115.1	116.9	116.0	114.0
(net)	106.1	107.5	107.0	105.4
VII. Fruit:				
Fresh citrus fruit	20.2	20.1	21.8	22.3
Other fresh fruit	51.7	53.0	54.2	54.2
Canned fruit	18.9	19.0	18.2	16.6
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	5.4	5.2	5.4	7.6
Imported fruit pulp	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5
Imported dried fruit	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	121.0	121.2	124.0	127.6
VIII. Pulses and nuts:				
Dried pulses (d)	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.9
Shelled nuts and soya flour	5.3	5.7	5.1	4.7
Total	12.2	13.1	12.4	11.6
IX. Potatoes and potato products: (e)				
Total including the following products	226.1	220.3	225.1	221.5
Crisps (raw potato equivalent)	14.6	13.7	13.7	14.8
Frozen (raw potato equivalent)	3.6	5.2	7.4	7.4
Dehydrated (raw potato equivalent)	6.4	7.5	9.1	
Canned (raw potato equivalent)	1.3	1.5	1.7	8.5 (f)
Pre-peeled and par-fries (raw potato equivalent)	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.0 (f)
X. Other vegetables:				
Fresh tomatoes	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.3
Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.8
Cabbage and greens	34.9	32.8	35.9	36.5
Leafy salads	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6
Fresh carrots	11.8	11.1	11.4	11.6
Fresh legumes	22.0	23.1	22.3	20.7
Other fresh vegetables	27.8	28.4	27.6	28.3
Other canned vegetables (g)	7.9	10.8	10.0	8.2
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	135.2	136.8	138.0	135.9
XI. Grain Products:				
Wheat flour	144.8	145.8	145.2	142.3
Barley products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Oat products	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Rye products	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Breakfast cereals	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.5
Rice	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.9
Starch and other farinaceous foods	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.0
Total	161.1	161.9	162.0	159.4
XII. Tea, coffee and cocoa:				
Tea	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.2
Coffee (bean equivalent)	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.7
Cocoa powder	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
XIII. Alcoholic drink: (h)				
Spirits (proof pints) (i)	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0
Beer (pints)	166.6	173.1	177.7	184.0
Wine (pints)	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.7

(a) This series was revised from January 1, 1969, to take account of new definitions of edible meat offals.
(b) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (eg butter and lard).
(c) (i) Total consumption of sugar including sugar content of imported manufactured foods;
(ii) = (i) less sugar used in production of alcoholic drinks;
(iii) = (i) less sugar used in alcoholic drinks and sugar content of products covered elsewhere in the table to provide for the calculation of calories and nutrients.
(d) Includes dried beans and dried peas for canning.
(e) Raw equivalent.
(f) Individual information for all categories of processed potatoes s not available after 1970. From 1971 the estimates are not strictly comparable, ie dehydrated, canned and par-fries have been grouped together and the estimates of pre-peeled shown separately.
(g) Excludes canned dried peas, canned dried beans (beans in tomato sauce, etc), and canned tomatoes.
(h) Quantities retained for home use, based on Table 214 Annual Abstract of Statistics 1971, provided by H M Customs and Excise.
(i) Excludes medical spirit.

(continued on next page)

FOOD SUPPLIES MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION
continued

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FOOD GROUPS FROM TABLE 1

(lb. per head per annum)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	55.7	55.4	55.8	55.5
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	131.8	130.9	131.0	132.5
Fish (edible weight)	20.8	19.8	19.5	18.3
Eggs and egg products (number)	272	270	274	270
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	50.9	51.1	51.0	49.3
Sugar and syrups (sugar content gross) (a)	115.1	116.9	116.0	114.0
Fruit (as fresh equivalent)	121.0	121.2	124.0	127.6
Pulses and nuts	12.2	13.1	12.4	11.6
Potatoes	226.1	220.3	225.1	221.5
Other vegetables (as fresh equivalent)	135.2	136.8	138.0	135.9
Grain products	161.1	161.8	162.0	159.4
Tea	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.2

(a) For further breakdown see Table 1.

TABLE 3. NUTRIENT EQUIVALENT OF SUPPLIES OF FOOD PER HEAD PER DAY MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

		1968	1969	1970	1971
I. Food:					
Protein:					
Animal	g.	52.2	51.9	52.2	52.0
Vegetable	g.	32.6	33.4	33.4	32.2
Total	g.	84.8	85.3	85.6	84.2
Fat from all sources	g.	144	145	144	143
Carbohydrate (a)	g.	386	387	388	382
Calcium	mg.	1,130	1,120	1,110	1,110
Iron	mg.	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.8
Vitamin A	iu.	4,720	4,430	4,370	4,340
Vitamin A, retinol equivalents (b)	μg.	—	1,330	1,310	1,300
Thiamin	mg.	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.87
Riboflavin	mg.	1.97	1.87	1.89	1.88
Nicotinic acid (c)	mg.	18.6	20.0	20.0	20.2
Nicotinic acid equivalents	mg.	—	34.9	35.1	34.8
Vitamin C	mg.	103	97	101	101
Vitamin D	iu.	132	122	117	120
Vitamin D (b)	μg.	—	3.05	2.93	3.00
Energy value	Kcal.	3,080	3,100	3,090	3,055
	MJ(d)	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8
Energy value (calculated on FAO factors)	Kcal.	3,160	3,170	3,170	3,130
	MJ(d)	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.1
II. Alcoholic drink (not included in Section I of this table)					
Energy value	Kcal.	121	124	129	135

(a) Available carbohydrate expressed as monosaccharides.
(b) Methods of calculating the vitamin A and nicotinic acid contents of foods were changed in 1969 to conform to the new units adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security in *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom.* HMSO 1969.
(c) Total nicotinic acid.
(d) 1,000 kilocalories (kcal) = 4.184 megajoules (MJ).

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY DERIVED FROM EACH MAJOR FOOD GROUP, AND FROM PROTEIN, FAT AND CARBOHYDRATE (a)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Dairy products (excluding butter)	12	12	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	17	17	17	17
Oils and fats (including butter)	19	19	19	19
Sugar and syrups	17	17	17	17
Potatoes	5	5	5	5
Grain products	22	22	22	22
Other foods	8	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100
Protein	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Fat	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Carbohydrate	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0

(a) Excludes energy derived from alcoholic drink.

TABLE 5. FACTORS FOR CONVERTING WEIGHT TO COMMON DENOMINATORS IN 1971 (a)

I. Dairy products (excluding butter) to milk solids:	
Liquid milk	0.124
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	0.456
Cheese	0.63
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	0.31
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	0.31
*Condensed milk, machine skimmed	0.218
includes: Condensed milk, unsweetened	0.20
Condensed milk, sweetened	0.27
Dried whole milk	0.95
Dried skimmed milk	0.95
II. Meat (product weight to edible weight)	
Beef—bone in	0.84
Beef—bone out	1.00
Mutton and lamb	0.86
Pork	0.78
Offal	1.00
*Canned meat (imported)	0.952
includes: Canned corned meat	1.10
Canned pig products	0.90
Canned tongue	1.00
Canned and fresh sausages	0.75
Canned bacon and ham	1.00
Canned poultry	1.00
Other canned meat	0.75
Other meat products	0.80
Bacon and ham	0.89
Poultry	0.70
Rabbits and game	0.81
V. Oils and fats (product to fat content)	
Butter	0.825
Margarine	0.853
Lard and compound cooking fat	0.99
*Other edible oils and fats	0.999
includes: Dripping	0.99
Edible oils and fats	1.00
Cocoa butter	1.00
VI. Sugar and syrups (product to sugar content)	
Sugar	1.00
Honey	0.77
*Glucose	0.861
includes: Glucose liquid	0.82
Glucose powder	1.00
VII. Fruit (product to fresh equivalent)	
Canned fruit	0.80
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	2.00
Imported fruit pulp	0.85
Imported dried fruit	4.00
X. Other vegetable (product to fresh equivalent)	
*Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	1.55
includes: Canned tomato puree and paste	2.50
Canned tomato juice	1.00
*Other canned vegetables	1.257
includes: Canned carrots	1.15
Canned peas (fresh)	1.51
Canned other vegetables	1.10

(a) The commodities marked by an asterisk are composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included.

TABLE 6. CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SOME FOOD PRODUCTS AS FINALLY PURCHASED (a)

(lb per head per annum)

	1968	1969	1970	1971 (prov.)
Bread	129.4	127.8	127.5	122.0
Flour	19.7	19.9	20.9	20.7
Cakes	23.3	22.7	22.1	21.5
Biscuits	22.4	22.0	22.5	23.5
Beef and veal (b)	28.5	28.5	28.9	29.8
Mutton and lamb (b)	21.1	20.0	19.5	20.1
Pork (b)	9.3	10.3	10.5	11.1
Poultry (including rabbits and game) (b)	20.2	21.5	22.2	23.0
Canned meat	12.1	12.2	12.9	11.9
Sugar (visible) (c)	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.8
Canned vegetables	33.8	35.9	37.5	36.0
Frozen vegetables	5.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
Chocolate confectionery	14.0	13.1	12.9	13.0
Sugar confectionery	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.9
Soft drinks (pints per head)	80.5	85.7	90.3	86.6
Ice cream (£ per head at current prices)	1.41	1.55	1.69	1.74

(a) The ingredients of these foods are included in the quantities shown in Table 1.
(b) Weight as purchased; excludes usage in manufactured products, such as sausages and meat pies.
(c) Excludes sugar content of manufactured foods.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Footwear industry: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended April 1972, net new orders (seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were 3 per cent less than in the three months ended January 1972; deliveries were unchanged in the same period. With deliveries exceeding net new orders, order books at the end of April were 5 per cent lower than at the end of January. Production in the three months dropped by 10 per cent.

Interpretation of figures

The figures for orders-on-hand, net new orders and deliveries should be interpreted with caution.

Before 1971, figures for orders-in-hand and net new orders were available by total pairage only and no allowance is made in the pairage series below for the differing value of the various types of footwear. From January 1971, however, the value of total orders-in-hand is also being collected and this series together with derived net new orders will be included in a future edition of this note. Further, from 1971, a breakdown of deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms is being collected quarterly and the results are published in the Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P 17).

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR, ORDERS-ON-HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES

Monthly averages or months — Million pairs

	Index of Production (*1963 = 100*)		Orders-on-hand (end of period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	107		35.8		..		16.8	
1965	104		39.9		16.8		16.5	
1966	101		33.9		15.7		16.2	
1967	94		37.9		16.2		15.9	
1968	99		41.2		17.0		16.8	
1969	95		35.2		15.7		16.2	
1970	88		40.1		16.3		15.9	
1971	94 r		33.9		15.0		15.5	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	95	89	40.1	36.2	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4
2nd quarter	89	87	47.9	38.2	17.5	16.7	14.9	16.1
3rd quarter	79	88	35.3	41.9	12.0	17.2	16.2	16.0
4th quarter	89	88	40.1	40.1	18.2	16.0	16.6	16.1
1971 1st quarter	96	87 r	40.9	36.9	16.4	14.8	16.2	15.9
2nd quarter	87	93	43.2	34.1	15.7	15.0	14.9	16.0
3rd quarter	98	101	32.7	36.9	12.2	16.5	15.7	15.5
4th quarter	93 r	93 r	33.9	33.9	15.7	13.8	15.3	14.7
1972 1st quarter	87 p	80 p	37.4	33.8	16.3	14.8	15.2	14.9
1970 April	96	87	46.5	37.1	22.5	18.4	16.1	17.5
May	81	82	49.7	37.8	16.7	15.1	13.5	14.3
June	89	91	47.9	38.2	13.3	16.7	15.1	16.3
July	75	89	43.0	41.6	10.2	19.5	15.1	16.1
August	71	90	40.7	44.1	12.4	18.6	14.7	16.2
September	91	84	35.3	41.9	13.4	13.5	18.8	15.8
October	100	89	35.4	41.5	19.3	16.2	19.2	16.6
November	94	86	39.6	42.2	21.8	16.6	17.6	15.8
December	73	88	40.1	40.1	13.6	15.2	13.1	16.0
1971 January	92	93	40.9	42.8	16.2	19.8	15.4	17.0
February	96	83	43.0	42.1	18.5	14.3	16.4	15.0
March	100	85	40.9	36.9	14.6	10.3	16.7	15.5
April	87	95	42.3	35.1	16.6	14.0	15.2	15.9
May	89	93	48.7	37.9	21.7	19.5	15.3	16.7
June	86	90	43.2	34.1	8.7	11.5	14.2	15.3
July	93	101	41.1	40.0	12.3	21.3	14.4	15.4
August	89	105	37.2	38.6	10.3	14.2	14.2	15.6
September	113	97	32.7	36.9	13.9	13.8	18.4	15.5
October	112 r	101 r	32.0	35.6	17.6	14.3	18.3	15.6
November	94 r	89 r	33.9	34.5	17.8	13.3	15.9	14.4
December	74 r	90 r	33.9	33.9	11.7	13.7	11.7	14.2
1972 January	81 p	83 p	33.3	35.2	13.5	16.9	14.1	15.6
February	88 p	77 p	35.1	34.8	17.3	13.8	15.5	14.2
March	91 p	81 p	37.4	33.8	18.2	13.8	15.9	14.8
April	78 p	78 p	40.7	33.4	17.9	14.8	14.6	15.2

The actual figures for orders, deliveries and Index of Production have been adjusted for the length of the working months but not for holidays or any other seasonal variations.

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Foreign visitor arrivals in May

FIVE hundred thousand foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in May, according to figures issued jointly by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority. This is the first time that half a million visitors have come to the United Kingdom in a month as early as May. In the first five months of the year there were 1,700,000 visitors compared with 1,476,000 for the same period last year (a 15 per cent increase).

There was a notable increase, by 35 per cent, in visitors from Japan from 7,820 in May last year to 10,595 this year.

Seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted figures for May, though not as high as in previous months, are still well above last year's levels.

Tourist receipts and expenditure

Provisional figures for spending by overseas visitors in the first quarter of 1972, at £137 million, seasonally adjusted, show a continued growth. On the other side of the account the figure of spending abroad by United Kingdom residents (£129 million) showed a substantial increase, mainly due to the continued popularity of the 'off peak' winter holidays.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total	Western Europe	United States	Other foreign countries
1964	160	95	49	16
1965	180	108	56	17
1966	207	123	63	21
1967	227	134	70	23
1968	259	157	73	29
1969	320	190	95	35
1970	378	221	117	41
1971	416	241	129	46

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1970	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51
May	500	450	285	261	166	144	49	45

Source: Home Office

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to the UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas	
1969	359		324	
1970	433		385	
1971 p	491		438	
1971	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1st quarter	62	114	49	109
2nd quarter	122	118	108	107
3rd quarter	204	127	209	108
4th quarter	103	132	72	114
1972 1st quarter p	77	137	66	129

p = provisional.
Source: International Passenger Survey.

Notes

The figures in the Table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than United States citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe visitors.

Domestic furniture deliveries in May

MANUFACTURERS' deliveries of domestic furniture in May 1972, estimated on the basis of returns from a sample of manufacturers amounted to £22.5 million, compared with £17.1 million in May 1971.

The provisional seasonally adjusted volume index of deliveries rose to 149 in May, compared with 148 in April, 1972, the average for the three months ended May was 4 per cent higher than the preceding three months.

The estimated value of orders on hand at the end of May amounted to £58.1 million, compared with £39.3 million at the end of May 1971.

The provisional seasonally adjusted volume index was 287, compared with 266 in April 1972, and substantially higher than the index of 206 a year earlier.

Cinema admissions and takings in March

DURING March, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 3.48 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.26 million. The comparable figures for March 1971 were 3.77 million and £1.26 million respectively.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, July 14, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
A Horse Called Nijinsky	BR/E 36298/16/7/77	53	July 12	Eagle Films Ltd.	Allan King Associates (England) Ltd.
Mining Review No 11—25th Year	BR/E 36299/16/7/77	9	July 12	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Top Gear	BR/E 36304/16/7/77	50	July 13	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
Au Pair Girls	BR/E 36305/16/7/77	85	July 13	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Kenneth Shipman Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2249	BR/E 36197/16/7/77	7	July 14	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2249A	BR/E 36198/16/7/77	7	July 14	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
King Lear	F 36293	137	July 12	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Sovexportfilm Moscow
Images Pour Bach	F 36294	7	July 12	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Como Films Paris
Calvary	F 36295	14	July 12	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw
Lalka The Doll	F 36296	157	July 12	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw
End of The Road	F 36297	106	July 12	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Max L. Raab
(a) The Girls Most Likely To (b) The Class of '74	F 36300	82	July 13	Doverton Films Ltd.	General Film Corporation
Where Are You Going All Naked?	F 36301	86	July 13	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Euro International, Rome
Highway Queen	F 36302	103	July 13	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Noah Film Tel-Aviv
The Unsatisfied	F 36303	83	July 13	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Paris Interproductions, Paris

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GOVERNMENT SALES

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July 26, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth (Tel. 0752 69292)

Various items of clothing and textiles including, carpets and rugs; greatcoats; duffel coats; trousers; jerseys; underwear; PVC garments; suitcases; kitbags; sheets; mattresses; camouflage nets; boots and shoes; ground sheets; mixed rags; tentage; wooden and steel furnishings including desks; tables; chairs; filing cabinets; tubular chairs; kitchen china and glassware; lamps and lanterns; pocket and other watches; microscopes; binoculars; telescopes; compasses; clocks; barometers; cameras; drawing instruments; safes; chests; MT and electrical spares; portable drills, sanders and grinders; charging sets; jacks; lubricating plant; chain blocks and tackle; scrap batteries and tyres; canvas hose; wireless receivers; oscilloscopes; X-Ray unit, etc.

August 9/10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester, Hants.

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Barford dumpers; agricultural tractors; concrete mixers; stacker trucks; surplus medical equipment; tyres and inner tubes; flexible metallic tubing; 25,000 gall. sectional water tank; air compressors; wooden and metal boxes; machine tools including milling and grinding machines; lathes, hand operated bending and forming machines; guillotines; drilling, buffing, shaping machine, etc.; miscellaneous furniture; clothing; scrap rags and canvas; and many other items of general surplus stores.

August 16, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Leeds Playhouse, Calverley Street, Leeds, Yorks.

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel. 0532 20898)

Fork lift trucks; lathes; planing, milling and grinding machines; presses; electric hoist; gravity roller conveyor; pallet transporter; degreasing plants; saws; portable crane; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical and wireless equipment; vehicle spares; tool kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; ironmongery; electric fires; lead acid batteries; tape recorders; 16 mm. sound projectors; trolley jacks; charging sets; pneumatic equipment; binculars, etc.; and a large assortment of surplus miscellaneous stores including, carpets; rugs; blankets; sheets; haversacks; greatcoats; battledress; denims; raincoats; boots; shoes; chairs; tables; wardrobes; chests of drawers; desks; beds; three piece suites, etc.

August 24, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: TV & VR Centre, Meadowforth Road, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel. 041-554 2447)

500 gall. trailer pumps; induction motors (3 phase); transformers; control panels; DC motors; alternators; rotary converters; portable welding set; portable air compressors; MT spares; 7 kW. 200 amp. welding generators; fork lift trucks; metal and wooden containers; entrenching tools; wooden pallets; electric hoist (1 ton); 900 gall. power washing machine; blacksmiths hearth; surplus clothing; textiles; kitchenware; household furniture, etc.

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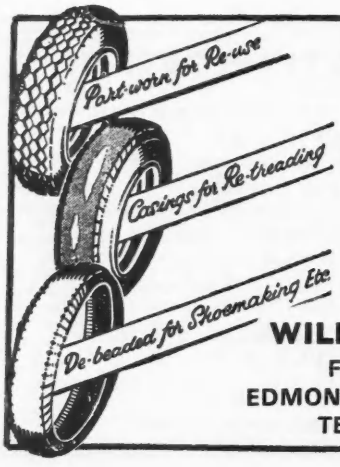

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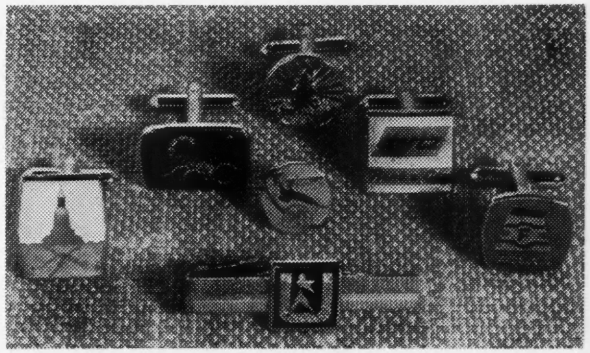

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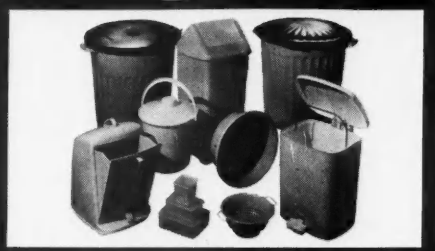

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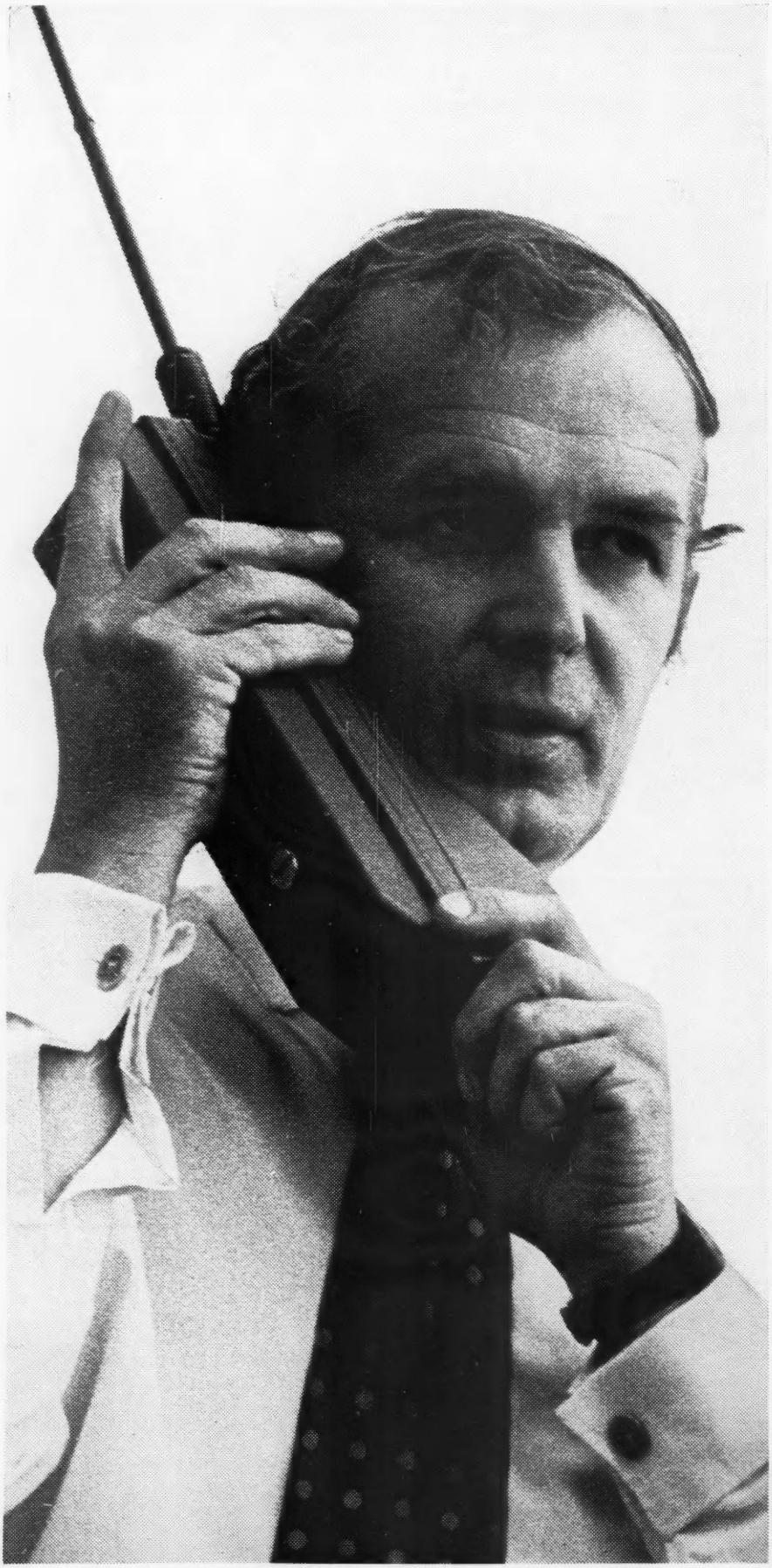

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Sensing a gap in world markets for tough but simple-to-use radiotelephones, the company first tested its theory with overseas market research, then worked out a specification to meet the market's needs.

New range, new markets

The result was a range of equipment 50% lighter than previous 'manpack' norms, well up to the performance requirements established, and claimed to be cheaper than any competitive products. The hand-held transceiver Mr G.J.B. is using is a new addition to the company's models, all of which are designed for use by non-technical personnel particularly in African, Asian and Middle Eastern markets. 'Tuneable with one knob, drop it in a river and it still works', is how Mr G.J.B. sums up the specification.

Cover against loss

This marketing mix of boldness and hard-headed prudence is extended to credit insurance. A serious financial loss could soon slow down the company's high-speed expansion programme. ECGD insurance against default or non-payment caused by war, revolution or currency difficulties is a vital safeguard.

The ability to give credit is important, too. 'Although we have this product edge, we're still competing for sales with other credit-giving countries,' says Mr G.J.B. 'ECGD Bank Guarantees enable us to pay less for bank finance than we would without the policy.'

'We're in the lead, and we must stay there' is the attitude, and it's one which has won the Queen's Award for export achievements in each of the three years that the company has been eligible—'70, '71, '72.

ECGD insurance can make any company's exports growth more certain. Talk about a policy to your local ECGD Manager or write for free fully-explanatory booklet to Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL.

Export Credits Guarantee Department:
London, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crawley, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield.

ECGD

Export with an easy mind

CRG126

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